PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SECOND ASSEMBLY.

NINTH SESSION.

Friday, the 1st August 1941/17th Karkatagam 1116.

Vol. XVIII—No. 9.

CONTENTS.

			Page
1.	Members sworn.	...	709
2.	Questions and Answers	...	709
3.	Voting of Demands for Grants—(*contd.*)		
	(i) Demand XVI—Police—(*contd.*)	...	748
	(ii) Demand XVII—Ports	...	763
	(iii) Demand XVIII—Education—Grant to Travancore University	...	772
	(iv) Demand XIX—Education excluding Travancore University	...	796

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The Assembly met in the Legislative Chamber at Eleven of the clock with Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., L. L. D., Dewan-President in the chair.

NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN.

The following members took the oath and signed the Rolls:—

1. Vaidyasastrakusala Dr. (Mrs.) M. Poonen Lukose (*Surgeon-General*).
2. Dr. K. L. Moudgill (*Director of Research in charge of the duties of the Pro-Vice Chancellor*).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Applications from Ezhava graduates for clerical positions.

271. ***MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN** (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of applications received in the office of the Public Service Commissioner from Ezhava graduates for clerical positions on Rs. 25-40 or above from 1st Chingom 1116 to 32nd Edavom 1116; and

(*b*) the number of Ezhava graduates recruited to the above positions on such applications?

MR. C. S. LEKSHMANAN PILLAI (*Ag. Public Service Commissioner*): (*a*) No *valid* applications have been received from Ezhava graduates during the period.

(*b*) In view of the answer to part (*a*), this does not arise.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know whether applications were invited during that period?

MR. C. S. LEKSHMANAN PILLAI: Yes.

G. P. T. 1941. 335. 7-4-1117.

Grants to Weaving Schools.

272. *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the names of the taluks in which the weaving schools receiving grants from Government are located ; and

(*b*) the total number of such schools ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS (*Director of Industries*) ;

(*a*) Agastiswaram
Kalkulam
Vilavankod
Neyyattinkara
Trivandrum
Nedumangad
Chirayinkil
Quilon
Mavelikara
Tiruvalla
Ambalapuzha
Shertala
Vaikom
Changanacherry
Kottayam
Meenachil
Kunnathunad

(*b*) 66

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertalla*) : May I know the number of weaving schools in Ambalapuzha and Shertallai?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : In Ambalapuzha there is one and in Shertallai there are three schools.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : May I know the names of those institutions ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : There is a girls' school at Kattoor in the Ambalapuzha taluk. There are two schools at Thuravur and one at Uzhuva in the Shertallai taluk.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*) : കുന്നത്തുനാട്ടു താലൂക്കിൽ ഗ്രാൻറുവാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന സ്കൂൾ എവിടെയാണെന്നു പറയാമൊ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : At Mukkannur.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI (*Tovala* cum *Agastisvaram*): May I know whether Government have been able to supply yarn even when there is difficulty to get it ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : A list was prepared of those who were willing to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by Government to arrange for supply of yarns. Those who were willing to take advantage of the Government arrangements are able to obtain yarn without difficulty.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Am I to understand then that the Government are able to supply yarn?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Yes. Government have made arrangements with the Madura Mill for the supply of yarn to some.

Rules re: *P. W. D. Toll.*

273. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN** (*Vaikom cum Kottayam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of sub-tolls that can be permitted to be established under one P. W. D. Toll;

(*b*) the distance from a toll within which a sub-toll can be established;

(*c*) the name of the toll to which Chempu (Vaikom) is a sub-toll; and

(*d*) the number of years that have elapsed since the establishment of this sub-toll?

MR. I. C. CHACKO (*Executive Engineer in charge of the duties of the Chief Engineer*): (*a*) and (*b*) There are no specific rules on these points.

(*c*) The toll-gate at Vaikom is not a sub-gate, but is an independent toll gate by itself.

(*d*) 8 years.

The cloth market in Travancore.

274. ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the value of cloth manufactured annually in Travancore; and

(*b*) the value of foreign cloth used here?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS; (*a*) About 50 lakhs of rupees.

(*b*) About 1½ crores of rupees.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: വിദേശവസ്ത്രങ്ങളുടെ ചിലവ് ഇവിടെ മുൻപിലത്തെക്കാൾ കൂടുതലൊ കുറവൊ എന്നു ദയവായി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുമൊ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Imports are much less now than before.

MR. KODIVEETIL C. RAMAN KUNJU (*Nominated*): അൻപതു ലക്ഷം രൂപായുടെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ തുണിത്തരങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു എന്നു മറുപടിയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിൽ കൈത്തറികളിൽനിന്നും എത്ര ലക്ഷം രൂപായുടെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുവെന്നും, പവർ ലൂംസിൽനിന്നും എത്ര ലക്ഷം രൂപായുടെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു എന്നും പറയാമൊ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Nearly the whole amount is from handlooms. There is only one factory having power looms and the products of the factory are not much.

MR. KODIVEETIL C. RAMAN KUNJU: ഇവിടെ എത്ര കൈത്തറികളുണ്ടെന്നും എത്ര പൌവ്വർ ലൂംസ് ഉണ്ടെന്നും പറയാമൊ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: The handlooms are about 8 to 20 thousand in number. The power looms are very few in number.

MR. CODIVEETIL C. RAMAN KUNJU: ഞാൻ ഫാക്ടറികളുടെ എണ്ണം ചോദിച്ചില്ല; ഇത്രയും തുണിത്തരങ്ങൾ എത്ര ലൂംസിൽനിന്നുമാണു തയ്യാറാകുന്നതു്?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: From nearly 20,000 hand looms.

MR. T. T KESAVAN SASTRI: തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ നെയ്ത്തുവ്യവസായം വിദേശവസ്ത്രങ്ങളുടെ ഇറക്കുമതിയെ ഗണ്യമായവിധത്തിൽ ബാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: To some extent.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN (*Quilon cum Kottarakara*): May I know the percentage of rise in the price of cloth made of swadesi yarn and the cloth made out of foreign yarn?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: There is an appreciable rise in prices.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether there is any difference existing at present in the percentage of price in the cloth made from swadesi yarn as well as foreign yarn?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: There are differences in the price of cloth.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know what kind of cloth is priced higher. Is it the foreign cloth?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Local cloth is dearer.

PRESIDENT: That depends very much upon Japan coming into the picture. If Japan is importing cloth, nobody in India can compete.

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: The price of swadesi cloth is more and the rise in the price of that is not very appreciable, and

PRESIDENT: The foreign cloth is durable and dearer beyond doubt.

Sri Mulam Shashtiabdapurthi Memorial Institute, Trivandrum.

275. ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the value of the cloth manufactured at the instance of the Sri Mulam Shashtiabdapurthi Memorial Institute, Trivandrum, during the period from Chingom to Medom 1116; and

(*b*) the value of such cloth sold?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: (*a*) Rs. 8473-4-14.

(*b*) Rs. 6047-23-12.

Arattukulam, Asramam, Quilon.

276. ***MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Arattukulam in front of Government House, Asramam, Quilon, is being used by the public; and

(b) the date on which it was last drained and repaired?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (a) Yes.

(b) In 1101 M. E.

MR P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: In view of the fact that Arattukulam is being used by the public, may I know why it is left without being cleaned or drained for the past 15 years?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: An estimate for improving the tank is already in hand.

MR P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: My question was, when the tank is being used by tha public why it has been left without being drained for the past 15 years?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: There is no maintenance grant for it.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether it is situated in the heart of the town?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: Yes.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether there is water at present in the tank for bathing?

MR. I. C CHACKO: I am not sure on the point.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether the member is aware that small pits are being dug on the surface of the tank for the purpose of bathing?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: It is therefore I said that an estimate has been prepared for repairs.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether any steps have been taken to start work in the shape of draining the tank?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: An estimate for Rs. 3,650 has been prepared and work will be taken up when it is sanctioned.

Medical fees.

277. *MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Quilon cum Kottarakara*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing a month-war statement of fees realised from patients in the hospitals in the State?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Surgeon-General*): A statement* of the amounts received from Vrischigom to Edavom 1116 is placed on the table.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): May I know whether there is any agency to find out leakage of revenue on account of this arrangement?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: There is no leakage of revenue, Sir.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: In case of failure to realise fees from persons who are really able to pay, may I know whether any amount is collected from those persons and credited in the treasury?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: No, Sir.

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*Vide Appendix I,—page 712.

Case against Mr. M. Nataraja Pillai of Tengamputtoor.

278. *MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Tovala* cum *Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Mr. M. Nataraja Pillai of Tengamputtoor in Agastisvaram taluk, has been arrested and detained in prison at Paravoor lock-up on entering Travancore from British India (after his release from the Central Jail, Vellore):

(*b*) whether he has committed any offence under the law of the State;

(*c*) if so, what that offence is;

(*d*) if the answer to part (b) is in the affirmative, why he is not tried in a court of law; and

(*e*) whether that one Mr. M. Nataraja Pillai has been sent to Travancore, his native place, by the Government of Madras towards the close of May 1941 or June 1941?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY (*Inspector-General of Police*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*b*).

(*d*) He is detained under the Defence of Travancore Rules.

(*e*) Yes.

Pechipara Reservoir.

279. *MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the extent and area of all islands within the water-spread area of the Reservoir;

(*b*) whether removal of these is likely to increase the storage capacity of the Reservoir;

(*c*) whether it is possible to increase the height of the "Escapes" by two feet or less or more and thereby increase the storage capacity of the Reservoir,

(*d*) whether on any former occasion the height of these "Escapes" was temporarily raised to about 6 feet by putting up earthen bunds;

(*e*) whether there is at present leakage of water from the main Dam and the various Gaps; and

(*f*) the quantity of leakage in Gap No. 2 when there is about 38·5 feet of water in the Reservoir?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (*a*) About 320 acres.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) Yes. About 0·5 cusec from the main dam when the reservoir is at full level and no leakage in the gaps.

(*f*) Nil.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : With reference to answer to part (e) may I know whether the honourable member is satisfied with the correctness of that information?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : That is the information furnished by the Department and therefore I am satisfied with the correctness of it.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : Is it not a fact that water is flowing out of that gap?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : I have no information.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : May I know what would be the probable cost of removing the islands in the reservoir.

MR. I. C. CHACKO ; On a rough estimate it would be more than a crore of rupees.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*) : ഈ അണയിൽ ചോർച്ച ഉണ്ടെന്ന പറഞ്ഞതു് എൽ. ബി. സി. സ്ലൂയിസിന് അടുത്തുള്ളതാണോ?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : It is in the main dam.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : അതു് എൽ. ബി. സി. ക്കു് അടുത്തുള്ള ചോർച്ചയാണോ?

MR. I. C. CHACK0 : അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : ഈ ചോർച്ചയിൽ മുൻപു് സിമെന്റു ഗ്രൗട്ടിംഗ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നോ?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : ഗ്രൗട്ടിംഗ്കൊണ്ടു ചോർച്ച മാറുന്നതാണോ?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : ചോർച്ച വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

Catchment area of the Pechipara Reservoir.

280. ***MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of the catchment area of the Pechipara Reservoir ;

(b) whether any and what portion of it is treated as reserved forest ;

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to prevent destruction or damage to the said forest and the trees therein ;

(d) whether any portion of the catchment area is given on Kuthakapattom or allowed to be squatted ;

(e) whether the catchment area is surveyed ; and

(f) if so, the survey numbers and their extent?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : (a) 65 sq. miles.

(b) The whole of the catchment area is treated as Reserved Forest and comprises portions of Klamala and Virapuli Reserves.

[Mr. I. C. Chacko.]

(c) No destruction or damage is done either to the said forest or to the trees therein.

(d) No.

(e) No.

(f) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (e).

Appointments made in short vacancies in the Medical Department.

281. *MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN (*Muvattupuzha cum Devicolam*) : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste of the total number of appointments made in short vacancies in the Medical Department from the date on which the present Surgeon-General assumed charge of that post up to the 25th Kumbhom 1116, showing the pay given to each of the persons so appointed ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE : A statement containing the information is placed on the table.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ഷാർട്ട് വേക്കൻസികളിൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നൂറു നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയതിൽ ൩൩ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളും ൩൩ ഹിന്ദുക്കളും ഉള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു. ഇതിൽ ഒരാൾമാത്രമെ സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക്സിൽനിന്ന് ഉള്ളു. ഇതിനു വല്ല പ്രത്യേക കാരണങ്ങളുമുണ്ടോ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE. ആഫീസിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന ആക്ടിംഗ് ലിസ്റ്റനുസരിച്ചാണു നിയമനം നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. പുതിയതായി വളരെ ചുരുക്കം ചിലരെ മാത്രമെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു. അതിൽ സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക്സിൽ ഒരാൾ മാത്രമെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുള്ളു.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞവരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങളെ മുൻനിറുത്തി നിയമനം നടത്തണമെന്നു ദിവാൻ മി. രാഘവയ്യായുടെ കാലത്തുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള സർക്കുലറിനു ശേഷമാണല്ലോ ഈ ആക്ടിംഗ് ലിസ്റ്റുണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. അതിൽ സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക്സിന്റെ അവകാശങ്ങളെ അവഗണിക്കാൻ ഉള്ള കാരണം എന്താണെന്നു പറയുമോ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE : അതിൽ പിന്നീടു ശരിപ്പെടുത്തിയ ലിസ്റ്റനുസരിച്ചാണു നിയമനം നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളത്.

MR THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : അതിൽപിന്നീടു ശരിപ്പെടുത്തിയ ലിസ്റ്റ് സർക്കുലറിനു വിരുദ്ധമാണല്ലോ. മെഡിക്കൽ ബോർഡിലെ അംഗമെന്ന നിലയിലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷ എന്ന നിലയിലും ഈ

* Vide Appendix II.—page 743.

സക്ക്വലറിനെപ്പററി സർജൻ ജനറലിന് അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളിൽനിന്നും ൩൩ നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയപ്പോൾ സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കരിൽനിന്നും ഒരാളെമാത്രം അതും ൨൦ രൂപായ്ക്കു താഴെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് ഗവൺമെന്റു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന നയത്തിനു വിരുദ്ധമല്ലേ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE : Sir, I remember the period when the Administrative Board, Medical Services was functioning. Even at that time, there were not many applicants from the Syrian Catholics. At present I can assure the House that there has been only one applicant so far and he was a compounder. Though he was not recruited by the Public Service Commissioner, I have given him short period of acting on two or three occasions.

MR. P. C. ADICHAN (*Nominated*) : കുറവർ സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ഒരാൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. അയാളുടെ പേർ പറയാമോ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE : I claim notice.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU (*Nominated*) : മററു ഹിന്ദുക്കൾ ൮ എന്നു കാണുന്നു. അവർ ഏതെല്ലാം സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടവരാണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE : I claim notice.

Appointments in the Medical Department.

282 ***MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN** (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*) : Will the Government be pleased to state, by caste, the number of Deputy Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons appointed in short vacancies from the beginning of 1114 to Mithunam 1116 ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE : No direct appointments are usually made to the grade of Deputy Surgeons. All appointments to the grade of Assistant Surgeons whether the vacancies be short or long, are given only to those candidates who have been assigned ranks in the list of acting Assistant Surgeons. A caste war *statement of acting Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons appointed in short vacancies is placed on the table

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : ൭ നായന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈഴവരിൽനിന്നും രണ്ടുപേരെമാത്രമേ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളൂ. അതിനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണ്.

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE Only persons who were acting in the Department at the time were appointed again.

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*Vide Appendix III , page 744

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിയമം അനുസരിച്ച് പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസ് കമ്മിഷണർ റെക്കമെൻറു ചെയ്യുന്ന ആളുകളെയാണ് ഡയറക്ടായി റിക്രൂട്ട് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ ന്യായവിരുദ്ധമായി റെക്കമെൻറ് ചെയ്യുകയില്ലാ എന്നാണ ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നത്. പിന്നെ ഈ വ്യത്യാസം എങ്ങനെ വന്നു?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE : Because no qualified candidate was available, Sir.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Sir, from the appendix III in answer to this question it is seen there is an officer called Assistant Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Is there any officer like that ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE : It is a printing mistake, Sir. The word "and" has been omitted.

Travancore State Manual.

283 ***MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM** (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the new Travancore State Manual is printed and ready for publication ;

(*b*) whether any and what sale price is fixed for it ;

(*c*) the name of the author who compiled it ;

(*d*) the date when he was authorised to compile it ;

(*e*) the date when he submitted his report to the Government about the completion of the work;

(*f*) the total remuneration paid to him for the work ;

(*g*) the total remuneration paid to the staff, if any, for their work ; and

(*h*) whether copies of the book are being supplied free to the members of the Legislature ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) Volumes I, III and IV of the publication have been printed and published.

Volume II is under scrutiny.

(*b*) Four volumes at Bh. Rs. 5 each.

(*c*) Sadasya Tilaka T. K. Velu Pillai Avl.

(*d*) 16th October 1936.

(*e*) 4th January 1941.

(*f*) Rs. 7,000 only.

(*g*) Rs. 8,255 by way of salary for the staff, Rs. 150 towards remuneration to part-time staff and Rs. 1,262-7-0 for proof correction, etc.

(*h*) No.

MR. DOMINIC JOSEPH (*Vaikom* cum *Kottayam*) : May I know how long is it since the volume has been published ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Nearly four months.

MR. DOMINIC JOSEPH : May I know whether it is ready for sale?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Yes.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN (*Pathanamthitta*): With reference to answer to part (*b*) may I know whether Government have considered the question of supplying copies free to the members of the Legislature?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Government have not considered that question.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: May I know whether Government would consider that question?

PRESIDENT: That is a question of future policy.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: May I know whether Government are aware that if copies are supplied free to the members of the Legislature they would find it convenient to discharge their duties as members of the Legislature?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: That is a matter of opinion.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI (*Karunagapalli* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know who is scrutinising the work?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: That information cannot be disclosed:

PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know why volumes III and IV have been scrutinised before scrutinising volume II?

PRESIDENT: That volume contains historical facts and there are likely to be controversies.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the most important matters on which there appears to be some contraversy?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: The whole book is to be scrutinised.

PRESIDENT: I do not think there is any difficulty about it. Scholarship is advancing by leaps and bounds. There was not very much research with regard to lithographs till about 25 years ago. Within the last 10 years a great deal of light upon the inter-relation of the Pandya and Chola Kingdoms has been thrown and certain matters hitherto hidden have been brought to light by a reading of the inscriptions on the plates which have been discovered as a reseult of the researches of the Archaeolcgical Department. There are references in which there is likely to be a difference of opinion in the light of these discoveries. So the attempt of Government has been to present it in such a way so that there would not be any criticism from any foreign scholars.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*): May I know the harm in disclosing the name of the person who is scrutinising the Volume?

PRESIDENT: There may be difficulties about it. Among scholars there is what may be called unrespectful co-operation.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, are we not entitled to know the name of the person who is entrusted with the work?

PRESIDENT : Afterwards the names of all the persons who have scrutinised the work will probably be published by Government by issuing a note on the matter. At present Government are asking certain people to scrutinise the work and if Government are not satisfied with their work they will be asking more people to do the work.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know whether the work of scrutiny is entrusted to Travancoreans or outsiders?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: The information cannot be disclosed.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether the persons who are entrusted with the work of scrutiny are to be paid by Government?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: At present there is no such idea.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know when the scrutiny will be over?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pathanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): May I know whether Volume II has been printed?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Yes.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the number of copies printed?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR; I claim notice.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the cost of printing the Volume which is not published?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: The information is not available.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether it was ordered to be printed before scrutinising it?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: The printing was ordered some three years ago. I cannot give more information now.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: The Volume being printed, my question is whether it was ordered to be printed before scrutiny?

PRESIDENT: When I went through the Volume, I came to the conclusion that some of the statements contained therein are not quite accurate and so I thought that I should seek the help of some scholars to assist me in that matter. With all respects to the author, I should say that some of the historical facts were not accurate. I am not a historian by profession. Even then I thought that there were certain matters which should be challenged and criticised and that is why scrutiny has been ordered.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kunnathur*): May I know whether because Volume II has not been published, there is any harm in selling the other Volumes?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: There is absolutely nothing wrong in it.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR (*Karunagapalli* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know whether copies have been supplied to the Legislative Library?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: I am not quite sure. I shall verify.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether it is a Government publication?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: That is a matter of opinion.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, the fact whether a certain book is a Government publication or not, is it a matter of opinion?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: It is a matter of opinion.

PRESIDENT: Government do not take the responsibility for the accuracy of what is contained in the publication. The Government of India never take responsibility of the accuracy of the statements contained in similar publications although they would say that they are published at their cost.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: That is with regard to ownership. My question is whether it is a Government publication?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Government have incurred expenditure on account of printing, the officer who wrote the book has been paid and it is open to the honourable member to form his own conclusions.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether the members of the Legislature are entitled to get a copy each?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: I have already said that the matter has not been considered.

PRESIDENT: Was the last publication given free?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: At that time there was no legislature.

Training of Nurses and Compounders.

284. ***MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN**: Will the Government be pleased:

(*a*) to state—

(i) whether any institution is being conducted by the Medical Department during this year for the training of nurses and compounders; and

(ii) if so, whether the persons to be admitted to the course were selected by the Department or by the Government; and

(*b*) to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the persons so selected?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: (*a*) (i) A class is now conducted in the General Hospital for training of Male Nurses.

(ii) Selected by Government

(*b*) The *statement is placed on the table.

*Vide Appendix IV page 744.

Mid-day gun firing at Trivandrum.

285. *MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the mid-day gun firing is stopped in the City of Trivandrum in its former place; and

(*b*) whether there is any other device installed in the City to indicate any correct time to the public?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (*a*) Mid-day gun firing has not been stopped. But it has been stopped from its former place as the Artillery has been shifted to Pangode.

(*b*) (1) Tower Clock, Public Office buildings.

(2) Tower clock, Fort Palace.

(3) Gongs and Bells within the Fort.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN (*Neyyattinkara* cum *Trivandrum*): May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that the public of Trivandrum are put to considerable difficulties on account of the shifting of gun fire from its former place?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K NILAKANTA AIYAR: Government are aware that in certain parts of the town gun is not being heard.

MR. MURUKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether they have considered the question of firing the gun from the centre of the town?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: There are certain difficulties and Government are going into the question.

MR. MURUKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether recently it has not been shifted to the beach area?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K NILAKANTA AIYAR: Yes, for three or four days it was taken to the beach.

MR. MURUKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know what was the result?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: In certain parts of the town, gun was heard while in other parts it was not heard.

MR. MURUKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether Government have considered the question of switching off light at 8 o' clock to indicate the time?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: It was not considered.

Disbursement of grants to Private Schools.

286 *MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Will the Government be pleased to state whether long delays occur in the disbursement of grants-in-aid to the managers of Malayalam Private Schools under the newly made arrangements?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON (*Director of Public Instruction*): No.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know whether there is any change in the system and if so, when it was made?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: A change was introduced from Vrischigom this year.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know whether a further change has been brought into effect?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON; Yes, Sir. Orders are being issued.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM. To what effect?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: To restore the old system.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: May I know whether orders have already been issued?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Orders are going.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether any provision has been made to see that the teachers get the amount for which they sign the receipts?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: There is now a circular on the subject issued by the Head of the Department.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether the Department is assured that the amount will reach the teachers?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: If the teachers do not complain, the Department cannot take any action.

MR PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether the answer is applicable to the teachers of Primary Schools also?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Yes, to all aided schools.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: In Government Primary Schools also teachers.........

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: The new order will restore the old state of affairs in the case of all the schools.

Police recruitment.

287 ***MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Mavelikara cum Kunnattur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of Police Constables newly recruited in the Police Department during the years 1113, 1114 and 1115;

(*b*) the number of Head Constables recruited directly during those years;

(*c*) the number of Police Inspectors directly recruited during those years; and

(*d*) the number of Head Constables and Police Inspectors appointed by promotion during those years?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY.:

(*a*)	1113	188	(Permanent)
	1114	2	Do.
		417	(Temporary)
	1115	1	(Permanent)
		110	(Temporary)

[Rajyasevapravina Khan Bahadur G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy,]

(b) 1113	1	(Permanent)	
1114	1	Do.	
	16	(Temporary)	
1115	Nil.		
(c) 1113	8		
1114	Nil.		
1115	Nil.		
	Head constables.		Inspectors of Police.
(d) 1113	14		1 (Permanent)
			5 (Acting.)
1114	10		6 (Acting)
1115	13		7 (Acting)

Appointments by the Public Service Commissioner in his office.

288 *MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of appointments made by the Public Service Commissioner in his office from 1st Chingom 1116 to 32nd Edavom 1116?

MR. C. S. LEKSHMANAN PILLAI (*Ag. Public Service Commissioner*): The *statement required is laid on the table.

Office of the Public Service Commissioner.

289 *MR. K. R. NARAYANAN (*Vaikom* cum *Kottayam*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the officers in the office of the Public Service Commissioner?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI (*Ag. Public Service Commissioner*): The required † statement is laid on the table.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*: വർഗ്ഗനീതി പരിപാലിക്കുന്നതിനാണ് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇവിടെ സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കരിൽ നിന്നു ഒരാളിനെപ്പോലും നിയമിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതിന് വല്ല പ്രത്യേകകാരണവും ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: അതിലേക്ക് മൂന്നു കാരണങ്ങളുണ്ട്. ഒന്നാമതു് ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും കമ്മ്യൂണൽ റൊട്ടേഷൻ വേണമെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥയില്ല. രണ്ടാമതു് ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലും ഒഴിവുവരുമ്പോൾ, അതിലേക്ക് തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതോ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതോ ആയ അപേക്ഷകരിൽ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക സമുദായത്തിന്റെ ടേൺ ആയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ, അതിനെ അവഗണിച്ചു് വേറൊരു സമുദായത്തിലെ ആളിനെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതു റൂൾസിനു വിപരീതമാണ്.

* *Vide* Appendix V page 745.

† *Vide* Appendix— VI

മൂന്നാമത്തെ കാരണം ചില ചെറിയ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലും ചെറിയ ആഫീസുകളിലും ഉള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളുടെ എണ്ണംതന്നെ എല്ലാ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും സ്ഥാനം കൊടുക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം മതിയാകുകയില്ല.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ഈ വ്യ പേരിൽ ഒരാളെയെങ്കിലും കത്തോലിക്ക സമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്ന് നിയമിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലായിരുന്നോ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: ഒരു ഒഴിവുവരുമ്പോൾ ആ ഒഴിവിൽ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടത് ഏതു സമുദായത്തിൻെറ ടേണാണോ ആ സമുദായത്തിലെ സീനിയർ അപേക്ഷകനെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നാണ് ചട്ടം. ഈ പതിനെട്ടുപേരെ നിയമിച്ചകാലത്ത് കത്തോലിക്കരുടെ ടേൺവന്നിരിക്കയില്ല.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ഏതായാലും അസമത്വസമുദായങ്ങളുടെ അവകാശസംരക്ഷണത്തിനു വേണ്ടി സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥാപനത്തിൽതന്നെ അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങളിൽ നിന്ന് ആരേയും കാണുന്നില്ല. അത് ശരിയാണോ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: ഒരു സമുദായത്തിൻെറ ടേൺവരുമ്പോൾ മററൊരു സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടയാളുകളെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനു ചട്ടം അനുവദിക്കുന്നില്ല. അഡൈ്വസറി കമ്മിററിയിലെ അംഗമായ മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മന് ഇതു അറിയാമെന്നാണു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതു്. ചട്ടത്തിനെതിരായി ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: നിയമവിരുദ്ധമായി ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള പല സംഗതികളും എനിക്കറിയാം. പക്ഷെ അഡൈ്വസറി കമ്മിററിയിലെ ഒരംഗമെന്ന നിലയിൽ അതു് വെളിക്കു വിടുന്നതു് ശരിയായിരിക്കയില്ല. ഈ ആഫീസിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കൂടുതലുള്ള പല സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളവരും ഇരിക്കെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞ സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക്ക്സിൽനിന്നും ഒരാളിനെപ്പോലും നിയമിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാ എന്നു കമ്മീഷണർ പറയുന്നതു ശരിയാണോ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: പറയുന്നതുപോലെ വെളിക്കു വിടാൻ വയ്യാത്ത ഒരു സംഗതിയുമല്ല. ഒരു ആഫീസിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഒഴിവുവരുമ്പോൾ ആ ആഫീസിൽ ഇല്ലാത്തതായ ഒരു സമുദായക്കാരനു ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നല്ലാ റൂളിൽ പറയുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ചട്ടത്തിനു വിരുദ്ധമായിട്ട് കമ്മീഷണർക്കു ചെയ്വാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം നീതി വിരുദ്ധമാണു്.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: May I know whether according to the working of the present rules there is chance of excluding any community from any office?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: Sir, the rule is not to have representation from every community in each office. But the rule is that as and when a vacancy arises the seniormost member of the particular community whose turn arises, must be absorbed. It may so happen that a particular community which is not represented in one office may have his turn in another office and the question whether that candidate's claim is over-looked does not therefore arise. It is enough if candidates get places according to their communal rotation in one office or other.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: May I know if the rules are such as to cause exclusion of any community?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: No. The rules do not necessitate the exclusion of any community but they only insist on the observance of the principle of rotation.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know whether the Advisory Committee is competent to advice on the changing of the rules?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: Yes.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ഭാഷയിൽ പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കക്ക്ശവും കർശനവുമായ സാമുദായിക മുറ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ റൊട്ടേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ചു നിയമിച്ച ഫ വ്യ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ, ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ ഏററവും കുറവുള്ള ബ്രാഹ്മണർക്ക് മൂന്നെണ്ണം കിട്ടിയതെങ്ങിനെയാണെന്നു ദയവായി പറയുമൊ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: അവരെ നിയമിച്ച അവസരത്തിൽ ജോലി കിട്ടേണ്ട സമുദായം അവരുടെതായിരുന്നിരിക്കണം.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: അവരുടെതായിരുന്നിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഌമാനത്തിൽ അല്ലാതെ തീരുമാനമായിട്ടു പറയാമൊ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: നിശ്ചയമായിട്ടാണ് പറഞ്ഞത്.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: പബ്ലിക്ക സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ വന്നശേഷം സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കർക്ക് അവരുടെ ജനസംഖ്യക്കനുസരിച്ചുള്ള അവകാശങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടൊ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: റൂൾസനുസരിച്ചു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവർക്കു കിട്ടേണ്ട എണ്ണം കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടൊ ഇല്ലയൊ എന്നു ഇപ്പോൾ പറയുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. യോഗ്യതയുള്ള അപേക്ഷകർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ മുഴുവൻ എണ്ണവും കിട്ടിയിരിക്കണം.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, on a point of order. May I know whether any member can have more than one chance for putting questions?

PRESIDENT : In this particular matter as the opinion is so accutely expressed members were given a certain amount of latitude.

Now that the question has been raised it is my duty to decide it. The rulings of the Chair are to this effect :—

"When Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai asked for a second turn to put supplementary questions, the President ruled ;

> "Mr. Sivathanu Pillai, you cannot ask a supplementary question now. The practice in the Indian Legislative Assembly is that a member rises only once to ask supplementary questions, he asks what he wants to ask and he cannot ask again. I shall rule that this rule should be stric ly followed here in future. If a member wants to ask supplementary questions, he may ask only once.

Here there has been a certain laxity in the matter. But I find that the habit of putting supplementary questions is becoming a kind of cross-examination of the members. Therefore, I propose to enforce the rule hereafter.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN : ശമ്പളത്തെയും എണ്ണത്തെയും ആശ്രയിച്ചാണ് സമുദായ നീതി കിട്ടേണ്ടത്. എല്ലാ സമുദായത്തോടും നീതി നടത്താൻ സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഈ വകുപ്പിലെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ ഈ മാതിരി കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നല്ലേ ഈ മറുപടിയിൽനിന്നും അനുമാനിക്കേണ്ടത്?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരനുമാനം ശരിയായിരിക്കുമെന്നു എനിക്ക് തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ആ അനുമാനം സത്യത്തിനും നീതിക്കും വിരുദ്ധമാണ്.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED (*Nominated*); പ്രധാന ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ എല്ലാ സമുദായങ്ങളിലുമുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കും ജനസംഖ്യ അനുസരിച്ച് ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള വിചാരത്തോടുകൂടി ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളെ എല്ലാം ഗ്രൂപ്പ് തിരിച്ചു ശരിപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം കമ്മിഷണർ വല്ലതും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : അതിനെപ്പറ്റി വേണ്ടതു ആലോചിച്ചുവരുന്നു.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : May I know whether one rotation would include appointments in the Public Service Commissioner's Office and also appointments in other offices ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : Yes.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : Then may I know whether the turn of a Syrian Catholic might have been filled up in other offices ? If so, may I know in which office ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: Will the honourable member kindly repeat the question?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: If some of the rotations would include appointments in the Service Commissioner's Office and also in other offices may I know in which office the Syrian Catholic was appointed?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: I am not in a position to name the office without reference to records.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: May I know at least if the Public Service Commissioner is in a position to assure the House that the turns of the Syrian Catholics were given due consideration in one office or other and no place has been lost by them?

MR. C. S LAKSHMANAN PILLAI. I can assure the House that the turn of every community, whenever that community had available candidates, has been satisfied. These include the Syrian Catholics also.

Recruitment from the Bar to the Judicial Department.

290. MR K. R. NARAYANAN: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the statement in the press through the A. P. I. that there is no likelihood of any recruitment being made from the Bar to the Judicial Department in the near future has come to their notice; and

(*b*) if the statement is correct, the reasons for such a decision?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Legal Remembrancer to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) It was not a statement issued on behalf of Government.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kunnatur*): May I know whether the statement published in the Press was correct?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: No, Sir. So far as it relates to the decision of the future policy of Government it is not correct. That is the answer.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: May I know whether Government are aware that there was such a news published in the Press and whether Government attempted to deny it?

PRESIDENT: Why should Government go about denying that?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether any action was taken against the A P. I. for publishing such incorrect news?

PRESIDENT: As far as I understand the A. P. I. said "we understand from enquiries" etc. Government cannot take action on such statements. But if incorrect facts are presented or incorrect statements are presented Government can take some action. But no such thing has happened here. Such intelligent or non-intelligent prophecies are made all over the world. For instance, a newspaper may say that Churchill is going to add two more ministers to his Cabinet whereas there is no such idea. Probably as a result of that publication one member may be added to the Cabinet. You cannot take action in regard to these matters.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I was constrained to put this question due to the Legal Remembrancer's statement that the statement was incorrect.

PRESIDENT: Supposing a newspaper man speculates and states that no more judges will be appointed from the Bar, We cannot penalise him for that view. It is open to the journalists to speculate on the matter.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: But their statement should be correct.

PRESIDENT: There was no statement at all. I went into the matter and they have said only "We understand from enquiry that the recruitment from the Bar is not likely........." How can that be contradicted? It may be that it is not likely. That is all that the paper stated.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know whether the Government would be pleased to consider again the statement made by the A. P. I?

PRESIDENT: Not at all. The A. P. I. is a news agency just like other news agencies. If it says that it understands on reliable authority, or that the Government wants it to notify or that the Government's policy is as follows, then it carries intrinsic weight. But the A. P. I. is entitled just like other journalists to guess and it is not prohibited from giving currency to tendentious publications or from influencing or trying to influence Government. They are entitled to do this just as other journalists.

Recruitment to the Judiciary from the Bar.

291. **MR. G. VELU PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to a recent statement by the Associated Press of India from Trivandrum, published in some of the leading dailies in the State, that there will not be any recruitment to the Judiciary from the Bar for some time;

(*b*) whether Government have arrived at any such decision;

(*c*) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(*d*) whether it indicates any change in the present policy of recruitment to the Judiciary?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: (*a*) The statement, referred to, was not one issued on behalf of Government.

(*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) In view of answer to (*a*) these do not arise.

Recruitment to the Judiciary from the Bar.

292. ***MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN** (*Chirayinkil cum Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have decided not to recruit judicial officers from the Bar for some time to come;

(*b*) if the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, the reasons that prompted them to make the above decision; and

(*c*) the period during which the above decision is intended to be heraded to?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : (*a*) There has been no consideration, or decision consequent thereon, in respect of the subject, referred to by the member.

(*b*) and (*c*) In view of answer to (*a*), these do not arise.

Appointments to Public Service.

293. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN** : Will the Government be pleased to state the number of vacancies of posts carrying a pay of Rs. 25 and above which occurred after the appointment of the Public Service Commissioner and which were within his appointing powers?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : Sixty.

Appointments by the Public Service Commissioner.

294. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN** : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the appointments carrying a pay of Rs. 50 and above made by the Public Service Commissioner during the years 1115 and 1116?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : No appointment on a pay of Rs. 50 and above has been made by the Public Service Commissioner during 1115 and 1116.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ൧൧൧൫-ലും ൧൧൧൬ ലും ൫൦ രൂപക്കമേൽ ശമ്പളമുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞല്ലൊ. മററുള്ള ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർ ആ നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയതു കൊണ്ടാണൊ, അതൊ, വേക്കൻസി ഇല്ലാഞ്ഞതു കൊണ്ടാണൊ അങ്ങനെ നടത്താതിരുന്നതു്?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : ചോദ്യം പബ്ളിക്ക് സവ്വീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ ൫൦ രൂപക്കുമേലുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നാണ്. അതിനാണ് ഇല്ല എന്നു മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞതു്. അതു കൊണ്ടു മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്ക് അഡൈ്വസ് ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല എന്നു അർത്ഥമില്ല.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : അങ്ങനെ അഡൈ്വസ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : എത്ര പേരെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്ന് അഡൈ്വസ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : അതു നിശ്ചയമില്ല. ലിസ്ററു നോക്കാതെ ഓമ്മയില്ല.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : അഡൈ്വസ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാമൊ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : ഉണ്ടെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം.

Kuttoor Bridge.

295. *MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether representations have been received from the people of Paravoor, Quilon, by the Government or the P. W. D., praying that the Kuttoor bridge be repaired and made traffic-worthy; and

(*b*) whether any action has been taken in the matter?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (*a*) No.

(*b*) An estimate for renewing the platform was sanctioned, but the same is undergoing revision as on dismantling the platform, it was found that the C. I. piles below the water level are considerably damaged. A temporary ferry service is being conducted at the place.

Puthenkadavu in Paravoor.

296. *MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether representations have been made by the people of Paravoor, Quilon, praying that the *Puthankadavu* be repaired; and

(*b*) whether any action has been taken in the matter?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Estimate for the work was prepared but the scheme has not been worked out as the owners of the lands required were unwilling to surrender them free of cost.

Audit of the Ceramic Factory.

297. *MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Ceramic Factory was audited in 1114 and 1115; and

(*b*) if so, the result of the audit?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER (*Deputy Accountant-General in charge of the duties of the Financial Secretary*): (*a*) Yes, in 1115.

(*b*) Certain defects were noticed in audit. Action has been taken to rectify them.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: With reference to answer to part (*b*) may I know what is the nature of the defects and what action was taken to rectify them?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER: All the necessary registers had not been opened or completed. Instructions were issued to open and complete the registers. Then again sufficient details were not being furnished in the measurement books. In this connection I may say that the Ceramic Expert had no competent Accountants with him at the time. Government have since, as desired by him, appointed competent and trained Accountants for the Ceramic Factory.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : May I know from the honourable member whether in every other respects everything is going on well?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER : I cannot understand what the other respects are.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : Sir, the honourable member was saying that certain defects were found and they were being rectified. What I want to know is, whether in every other respects he was quite satisfied with the audit.

MR. R. RAMA VARIER : It is not a matter for one's personal satisfaction. The audit of accounts for 1114 disclosed certain defects and they were asked to be rectified. There was also a recent audit and the report is awaited.

Settlement of the labour question.

298. ***MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR** : Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend to hold a conference of the representatives of the laboure, and those of the employers for the settlement of the labour question and if so when?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : No.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : May I know, Sir, whether it is not the opinion of the honourable member that the labour question demands an immediate enquiry and settlement in the interests of both the labour and the employers?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : It is a matter of opinion, Sir.

PRESIDENT : In what locality is the enquiry to be conducted?

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : Regarding the general condition of labour in every locality.

PRESIDENT : Order, order. There was some dispute at Alleppey which was settled fortunately by mutual adjustments. There threatened to be a dispute in Shertallai, as to which the Director of Industries is taking some steps. When and where disputes arise Government make up their mind as to whether it is necessary for them to intervene or whether they should ask the people to intervene.

MR. C. KUMARA DAS : Enquiries are being made whenever difficulties are pointed out. But the question of holding a conference is not being considered now.

Results of Public Examinations.

299. **MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR** (*Karunagapalli cum Kartikapalli*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of students who appeared for the E. S. L. C. and M. H. Examinations respectively from the Government managed high schools in 1116;

(*b*) the number who passed from such schools in such examinations;

(*c*) the number of students who appeared for E. S. L. C. and M. H. Examinations from high schools managed by private agencies in 1116; and

(*d*) the number of such students who passed such examinations in 1116?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON:

	E. S. L. C. Examination.	M. H. Examination.
(*a*)	1,715	1,171
(*b*)	742	500
(*c*)	3,168	2,214
(*d*)	1,587	849

Results of the School Final Examination and the Malayalam High School Examination.

300. **MR. G. VELU PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of students who have passed the School Final Examination and the Malayalam High School Examination respectively this year?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON:

E. S. L. C. Examination	...	2,536
High School Examination	...	1,459

Kayamkulam-Chengannur Bus Service.

301. **MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Mavelikara cum Kunnattur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of days on which Kayamkulam-Chengannur bus service was suspended owing to the flood at Kollakadavu; and

(*b*) the action taken by Government towards the construction of a bridge at that place?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (*a*) Bus service was not suspended on any day.

(*b*) Preliminary investigation for the preparation of the estimate for the construction of the bridge has been conducted and an estimate for a reinforced concrete bridge was prepared. The work is provided for in the budget for 1117 under Road Development Fund.

London' Chamber of Commerce Certificate Examination.

302. **MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have recognised the London Chamber of Commerce Certificate Examination;

(*b*) whether the results of the Examination held in November 1940 have been announced or published hitherto; and

(*c*) whether the last Examination was held in April 1941 without publishing the results of the previous Examination?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No,

(*c*) Yes.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: With regard to the answer to part (*b*) may I know why the results of the examination held in November 1940 have not been published yet?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Sir, the results have to come from England and they have not been received yet, probably owing to difficulties of communication.

MR. PULIYOOR T P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know why without announcing the results of that examination another examination was subsequently held ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Examinations are held twice a year, and the holding of an examination does not necessarily depend on the announcement of the results of the previous examination.

Midwives and Compounders in the Medical Department.

303 * **MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the midwives and compounders now in service in the Medical Department ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: A statement* containing the required information is placed in the table.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ൧൬൩ കമ്പൗണ്ടറന്മാർ മെഡിക്കൽ വകുപ്പിലുണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നു. ഇതിൽ ൪൭ അഹിന്ദുക്കളും ൱൧ ഹിന്ദുക്കളുമാണല്ലോ. ൪൭ അഹിന്ദുക്കളിൽ സിറിയൻ കത്തോലിക്കരായി ആരെയും കാണുന്നില്ലാത്തതു അവരിൽ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ ആരുമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണോ?

VAIDYASASTRA KUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: മൂന്നുനാലു വർഷംകൊണ്ടു് ഒരൊററ അപേക്ഷമാത്രമെ സിറിയൻകത്തോലിക്ക സമുദായക്കാരിൽ നിന്നു് വന്നിട്ടുള്ളു. ആ ആളിനെ ഷാർട്ട് വേക്കൻസിയിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ഒന്നിലധികം ആളുകൾ ഇതിനു് അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും ഒന്നിലധികംതവണ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടും ജോലി കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല എന്നും അവരിൽ ചിലർ പബ്ളിക്ക സർവീസിലെ അഡ്വൈസറിബോർഡിലെ ഒരു മെംബറായ എനിക്കു് കത്തയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. രണ്ടാമതു്, ൧൧൩ മിഡ്വൈഫുകൾ ഉള്ളതിൽ ൩൧ പേർ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളാണു. ഇതിൽ ൭ പേർമാത്രമേ സിറിയൻകത്തോലിക്കരായുള്ളു. അതിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണു്?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: As regards compounders, Sir, there has been only one application that has come to my notice and that compounder has been appointed in short vacancies. As regards midwives, Sir the appointments are generally made by the Public Service Commissioner from among those who have passed out of the Midwifery School at Quilon and those who have passed from that school have been appointed in this department.

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*Vide Appendix VII.

Iron Bridge at Quilon.

304 *MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any representations have been made for the reconstruction or repair of the Iron Bridge at Quilon;

(*b*) if so, the earliest date of such representation; and

(*c*) the steps taken on the representations?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) January 1940.

(*c*) An estimate has been prepared and provision made for the work in the budget for 1117 under Road Development Fund.

Appointment of lascars in the Electricity Department.

305 *MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether in the Government Gazette of 14th Edavom 1116, applications were invited for appointment as lascars in the Work Establishment of the Electricity Department;

(*b*) the number of applications received by the Public Service Commissioner before 22nd Edavom 1116; and

(*c*) the names of candidates appointed?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 118 applications were received, of which only 20 were valid.

(*c*) (1) Muhammad Ali Haneefa.
(2) C. Gopalan.
(3) P. S. Vasudevan Nair.
(4) K. V. Chacko.
(5) K. Raghavan Pillai.
(6) P. K. Raghava Panicker.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether the communal ratio has been kept in view?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: Yes.

Expenditure of the Police Department.

306 *MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Will the Government be pleased to state the expenditure of the Police Department for 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114 and 1115?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY:

Year.	Amount. Rs.
1111	7,08,832.
1112	7,40,457.
1113	7,43,026.
1114	8,60,251.
1115	9,04,360.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know how many police men were there for every two thousand people of the State in 1111 and 1115?

PRESIDENT: The population census and the departmental administration report will enable the answer to be derived.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR. Sir, I ask this question just to point out that though in 1111 and 1115 there was one police man for every two thousand people. though there was the same number of police men for every 3 square miles in the two years, the expenditure has increased from 7 lakhs in 1111 to Rs. 9 lakhs in 1115.

PRESIDENT: What is the question.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: It was just to point it out that I put my question, It could have been answered easily by a reference to the Administration Report of the Department.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I rise to a point of order, whether he is entitled to put supplementary questions for the purpose of supplying information which the member is in possession of,

PRESIDENT: He is not in order.

Working of the Public Service Recruitment Rules.

307 **MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the date on which recruitment to positions in the public service on a pay of Rs. 20 and above including the positions of Proverthicars and Accountants in the Land Revenue Department were first made on communal basis;

(*b*) whether there were qualified candidates available on the above date from all communities for recruitment to the above positions; and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is not in the affirmative, whether the Public Service Commissioner had invited applications from qualified candidates belonging to communities in which there were no previously selected candidates available for recruitment on or prior to that date?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: (*a*) 1-3-1116.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes.

Medical Department.

308 ***MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN**; Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table:

(*a*) a statement, by caste, of the officers in the Medical Department receiving a pay of over Rs. 100; and

(*b*) a statement, by caste, of the persons appointed in the Medical Department during the last two years ending 15-11-1116?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: (*a*) A statement* containing the required information is placed on the table.

(*b*) It is not possible to furnish the statement as the particular grade or grades to which the appointments relate is not given.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHHMMEN: ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ ൧൦൦ രൂപക്കുമേൽ ശമ്പളംവാങ്ങുന്നവരായി ൬൫ പേർ ഉണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നു ഇതിൽ പകുതിയോടടുത്തു ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളാണു. എന്നാൽ അതിൽ

* *Vide* Appendix VIII.

സിറിയൻകത്തോലിക്കരായി ൨ പേർ മാത്രം ആയിരിക്കാൻ കാരണം വല്ലതുമുണ്ടോ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: Sir, it is for the Public Service Commissioner to answer, as the appointments are made by him.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN. പബ്ളിക്ക സർവീസ കമ്മീഷണർ ഇപ്പോഴാണല്ലോ നിയമനം നടത്തിത്തുടങ്ങിയത്. മുമ്പ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ളവർ തന്നെയല്ലേ നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയത്?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: അത് അന്നത്തെക്കാലത്തെ കാരണങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കണം.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: ഇന്നത്തെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷ അവരും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽതന്നെ ഇരുന്നിട്ടുള്ള ആളാണല്ലോ. മുമ്പു ഡർബാർ ഫിസിഷ്യനായിട്ടുമററും ഇരുന്നയാളാണല്ലോ മെമ്പർ. അതുകൊണ്ട് കാരണമെന്താണെന്നു പറയാൻ കഴിയുമല്ലോ.

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: ആ കാരണങ്ങൾ അറിയാവുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇത്ര ധൈര്യമായി പറയുന്നത്.

Sir, there were no applicants in former years from Syrian Catholics and that is the reason why I have been repeating the answer.

MR. KAINIKKARA PADMANABHA PILLAI: May I know why there are 28 appointments from Christians and 23 only from Hindus, who form double the population of Christians?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: It is because there were more qualified persons from among Christians in those days.

MR. N NARAYANA KURUP: May I know why no Muslim is promoted to that grade?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: Because no one was available then, Sir.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: പബ്ളിക്ക് സർവീസിലേക്ക നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുമ്പോൾ ഹിന്ദുക്കൾ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ എന്ന രണ്ടു ഭാഗക്കാർ മാത്രമല്ല മററു സമുദായങ്ങളേയും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം പരിഗണിച്ച നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു മെംബർക്കറിയാമൊ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: അറിയാം.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether any Muslim was appointed as Doctor on Rs. 100 recently?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: No Muslim was newly appointed, Sir. A Muslim was already there as an acting hand and he was confirmed recently.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know then why that number was dropped out of the answer?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: That was because it was not a new appointment.]

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN; ൧൦൦ രൂപക്കുമേലുള്ള ൧ ഈഴവൻ ഉണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തെ നിയമിച്ച തീയതി എന്നാണെന്നു പറയുമൊ?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: I claim notice, Sir.

Transfers in the Medical Department.

309 **MR. S. GOVINDA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil cum Nedumangad*) Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons are there who after getting orders of transfer, have taken leave without taking charge of their duties;

(*b*) whether they are trying to get themselves retransferred to such convenient stations as they like; and

(*c*) is it the practice of Government to give such re-transfers?

VAIDYASASTRAKUSALA DR. (MRS.) M. POONEN LUKOSE: (*a*) to (*c*) It is not possible to give a definite reply as the period to which the transfers referred to relate is not stated.

Appointments in the Medical Department on the advice of the Public Service Commissioner.

310 **MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of candidates advised by the Public Service Commissioner for recruitment to acting or temporary vacancies on a pay of less than Rs. 20 in the Medical Department;

(*b*) the number of vacancies that have occurred from 1st Chingom 1116 to 32nd Edavom 1116 in such positions in the Medical Department; and

(*c*) whether the principle of communal rotation has been followed in filling up those vacancies?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: (*a*) Nil. Recruitment to temporary and acting appointments carrying a pay of less than Rs. 20 in the Medical Department is outside the purview of the Public Service Recruitment Rules.

(*b*) No permanent vacancies have been reported during the period.

(*c*) In view of the answer to part (a) and (b) this does not arise.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: With reference to the answer to part (a) may I know why such appointments are kept away from the purview of the Public Service Commissioner?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI; As regards certain appointments in certain departments there is necessity to fill up the vacancies immediately to meet cerrtain emergencies. Rule 3 of the Public Service Recruitments Rules empowers Government to allow the filling up of

the acting and temporary vacancies in such appointments (as distinguished from permanent vacancies) by appointments made by departmental heads themselves; and Government have accordingly excluded the acting and temporary appointments in the Medical Department from the purview of the Public Service Recruitment Rules.

Standardisation Rules.

311. **MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the classes of officers from whom representations have been received praying for exemption from the operation of the Standardisation rules in regard to pay and for sanction of pre-standardisation scales, together with the grounds urged in support of such claims and the result of such representations?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER: Government consider that the time and labour involved in the collection of the statistics of the past six years are out of all proportion to its possible utility.

Pulaya community and the Public Service.

312 ***MR. T. T KESAVAN SASTRI**: Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of candidates from the Pulaya community whose names have been registered till now in the Lower Division of the Public Service, as also the number among them who have passed examinations recognised by the Government?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI:

Appointments in Schedule I—C of the Public Service Recruitment Rules.

Number of candidates registered	501
Number of candidates possessing qualifications recognised by Government ...	52

Appointments in Schedule I—B of the Rules now transferred to Lower Division.

Number of candidates registered ...	2
Number of candidates possessing qualifications recognised by Government ...	1

Private tuition by school teachers.

313 ***MR. K. G. GOVINDAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether teachers of Government schools or aided schools are prohibited from giving private tuition to pupils; and

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative, the reason for the same?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Extra work of the kind is bound to affect the legitimate duties of teachers in schools.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: May I know whether permission will be granted to a teacher for private tuition if he makes an application for it?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Yes, Sir, applications for private tuitions have been received and granted.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: May I know what the conditions are for granting permission for private tuition?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: The main condition is Sir, that the teacher should not undertake to give private tuition to more than a pupil or two.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: In that case may I know the necessity for such a provision?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Sir, it has been found from experience that once restriction is relaxed, they go in for more tuitions than they can possibly manage and the work of the school suffers.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know how the permission is granted?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Permission is granted after referring the Headmaster of the institution in which the applicant is a teacher.

Public Service Advisory Board.

314. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Public Service Commissioner consults the Public Service Advisory Board when he selects candidates for recruitment?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: No.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുമ്പോൾ അഡ്വൈസറിബോർഡുമായി ആലോചിക്കുക പതിവില്ലാത്തത് എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു പറയുമോ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: അഡ്വൈസറി ബോർഡ് നിയമനങ്ങളെ സ്പർശിക്കുന്ന തത്വങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയും അതിന്റെ ഗുണദോഷങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയും ചർച്ചചെയ്‌വാനായി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. അപേക്ഷകരെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുകയോ അവരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള പ്രത്യേകമായ അവകാശങ്ങൾ എന്തെങ്കിലും കൊണ്ടുവരികയോ അഡ്വൈസറി ബോർഡിനു ചെയ്യാവുന്നതല്ല.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: നിയമനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഉപദേശിക്കാതെതന്നെ പബ്ലിക്ക സർവീസ കമ്മീഷണർക്കു നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്താമെന്നിരിക്കെ ഈ ബോർഡിനു ചെലവാക്കുന്ന പണം ഒരു പാഴ ചെലവാണെന്ന് അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI: അങ്ങനെ അഭിപ്രായമില്ല.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN: അഡ്വൈസറി ബോർഡു ഇന്നു ഇന്ന ആളുകൾ എന്നു ചൂണ്ടിപ്പറയാതെ ഇന്ന ഇന്ന സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ മുറയാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ എന്നു നിയമനാവസരങ്ങളിൽ പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരെ ഉപദേശിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് എന്തു തരക്കേടാണുള്ളതു?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : അങ്ങനെ ഒരു ഉപദേശത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യമില്ല. നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുമ്പോൾ അത് ഇന്ന ഇന്ന ആളുകൾക്ക്; ഇന്ന ഇന്ന സമുദായങ്ങൾക്ക് എന്നെല്ലാം അറിയുന്നതിന് പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : പിന്നെ ഈ അഡ്വൈസറി ബോർഡിന്റെ ആവശ്യമെന്താണ്?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : നിയമനകാര്യങ്ങളെ പൊതുവെ ബാധിക്കുന്നതായ പ്രശ്നങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഇന്ന് നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന റൂളുകളിൽ വല്ല ഭേദഗതികളും വരുത്തേണ്ടതുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണക്ക് ഈ അഡ്വൈസറി കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായം വളരെ വിലയേറിയതായിട്ടുവരാം. അനുഭവത്തിൽ അങ്ങനെയുള്ള വിലയേറിയ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടും ഉണ്ട്. അങ്ങനെ ഗുണദോഷിക്കാൻ മാത്രമാണ് അഡ്വൈസറി കമ്മിറ്റി രൂപീകരിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളത്.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : May I know from the member whether the Advisory Board has not got the power to scrutinise whether the rules are adhered to?

MR. C. S. LAKSHMANAN PILLAI : Yes, it has that power.

Grants to schools.

315. ❋ MR. K. G. GOVINDAN : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the names of communities receiving grant in aid of private educational institution ; and

(b) the amount received by each community out of Rs 10,91,245 during 1115?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : (a) and (b). It is considered that the time and labour involved in collecting the information asked for by the member are out of proportion to its utility.

Appendix I.

Vide Answer to Question No. 277.

Statement of fees realised from patients in the Hospital from 1st Vrischigom 1116 to 32nd Edavom 1116.

S. No.	Name of Institution.	Vrischigom.			Dhanu.			Makaram.			Kumbhom.			Meenom			Medom.			Edavom			Total.		
		Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.
1	General Hospital	175	3	3	129	4	0	113	19	0	152	18	0	220	17	0	170	4	0	239	26	0	1,201	7	0
2	Women & Children's Hospital	82	21	0	62	2	0	76	4	0	81	27	0	107	4	0	83	18	0	85	17	0	579	9	0
3	Fort Hospital	36	19	0	24	21	0	14	2	0	12	7	0	18	13	0	22	20	0	27	14	0	156	12	0
4	District Hospital, Quilon	7	21	0	13	25	0	15	2	0	15	21	0	22	9	0	16	7	0	16	25	0	107	26	0
5	Victoria Hospital, Quilon	25	24	0	27	23	0	24	23	0	20	22	0	12	5	0	23	13	0	23	6	0	158	4	0
6	District Hospital, Kottayam	59	17	0	52	16	0	33	18	0	24	8	0	23	15	0	74	14	0	48	6	0	316	10	0
7	District Hospital, Alleppey	35	23	0	45	27	0	26	26	0	6	20	0	19	2	0	11	24	0	35	13	0	181	23	0
	Total	423	16	0	355	6	0	304	10	6	314	11	0	423	9	0	402	16	0	476	23	0	2,701	7	0

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 281.

Communities.	Total No. of appointments made.	Those on Rs. 50 each per mensem.	Those on Rs. 20 each per mensem.	Remarks.
A. HINDUS				
1 Brahmin				
Malayala ...	Nil.			
Non-Malayala ...	6	1	5	
2 air ...	7	2	8	
3 Ezhava ...	9	1	...	
4 Viswakarma ...	...	.	8	
5 Nadar ...	...	...	...	
6 Vellala ...	...	...	...	
7 Other Specified Hindu ...	2	...	2	
8 Pulaya ...	...	...	...	
9 Kurava ...	1	...	1	
10 Paraya ...	...	...	...	
11 Other Hindu ...	8	1	7	
B. CHRISTIANS				
1 Syriyan Catholic ...	1	...	1	
2 Latin Catholic ...	6	...	6	
3 Jacobite Syrian ...	6	...	6	
4 Marthomite ...	5	1	4	
5 South Indian United Church ...	5	...	5	
6 Anglican ...	2	...	2	
7 Other Christian ...	7	...	7	
C. MUSLIMS				
1 Muslim ...	1	...	1	
Total ...	66	6	60	

Appendix III.

Vide Answer to Question No 282.

Statement by caste of acting Assistant Sub-Assistant Surgeons appointed in short vacancies.

A. HINDUS				
1. Brahmin				
Malayala	...	...		...
Non-Malayala	...	1		1
2. Nair	...	7		2
3. Ezhava	...	2		1
B. CHRISTIANS				
1. Syrian Catholic	...	1		3
2. Latin Catholic	...	1		...
3. Jacobite Syrian	...	2		2
4. Marthomite	...	3		...
5. South Indian United Church	...	2		1
C. MUSLIMS	...	1		1

Appendix IV.

Vide Answer to Question No. 284.

Statement re: selection of persons for training as Nurses and Compounders.

A. HINDUS		
1. Brahmin		
Malayala	...	...
Non-Malayala	...	1
2. Nair	...	1
3. Ezhava	...	1
4. Viswakarma	...	1
5. Nadar	...	1
6. Vellala	...	1
7. Other specified Hindu	...	..
8. Pulaya	...	1
9. Other Hindu	...	3
B. CHRISTIANS		
1. Syrian Catholic	...	1
2. Latin Catholic	...	1
3. Jacobite Syrian	...	1
4. Marthomite	...	1
5. South Indian United Church	...	1
6. Anglican	...	1
7. Other Christian (Sambavar)	...	1
C MUSLIMS	...	1

Appendix V.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 288.**

Statement of appointments made by the Public Service Commissioner in his office from 1-1-1116 to 32-10-116.

Name of post.	*No.*	*Community.*
Clerk on Rs. 25-40	2	Nayar
Peon	2	Brahmin Nayar

Appendix VI.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 289.**

Statement, by caste, of the Officers in the Office of the Public Service Commissioner.

Gazetted.	Commissioner	Vellala	
	Secretary	Ezhava	
Non-Gazetted.	Manager	Other Specified Hindu	
	Clerks (15)	Brahmin	3
		Nayar	6
		Ezhava	1
		Anglican	1
		Latin Catholic	3
		Marthomite	1
	Stenographer	Brahmin	1
	Typists (2)	Brahmin	1
		Paraya	1

Appendix VII.

Vide Answer to Question No. 303.

Statement by caste of the Compounders and Midwives now in service (both permanent and acting) in the Medical Department.

	Compounders	*Midwives.*
A. HINDUS:—		
1. Brahmin — Malayala	1	...
1. Brahmin — Non-Malayala	14	2
2. Nair	35	14
3. Ezhava	17	18
4. Viswakarma	1	1
5. Nadar	...	...
6. Vellala	10	1
7. Other Specified Hindu	1	...
8. Pulaya (Cheramar)	...	...
9. Curava	...	...
10. Paraya (Sambavar)	...	...
11. Other Hindu	12	19
B. CHRISTIANS:—		
1. Syrian Catholic	...	5
2. Latin Catholic	7	19
3. Jacobite Syrian	7	11
4. Marthomite	10	5
5. South Indian United Church	15	11
6. Anglican	3	10
7. Other Christian	...	...
C. MUSLIMS:—	3	...

Appendix VIII.

Vide Answer to Question No. 308.

Statement by caste of the Officers of the Medical Department receiving a pay of over Rs. 100.

A.	HINDUS :—		
	1. Brahmin	...	10
	2. Nair	...	18
	3. Ezhava	...	1
	4. Viswakarma	...	...
	5. Nadar	...	...
	6. Vellala	...	2
	7. Other Specified Hindu	...	1
	8. Pulaya (Cheramar)	...	...
	9. Kurava	...	...
	10. Paraya (Sambavar)	...	...
	11. Other Hindu	...	1
B.	CHRISTIANS :—		
	1. Syrian Catholic	...	2
	2. Latin Catholic	...	3
	3. Jacobite Syrian	...	4
	4. Marthomite	...	5
	5. South Indian United Church	...	4
	6. Anglican	...	10
	7. Other Christian	...	...
C.	MUSLIMS :—	...	...

DEMAND XVI—POLICE—(*contd.*)

MR. D. FRANCIS : Sir, எல்லா டிப்பார்ட்டுமெண்டுகளையும் விட பொது ஜனங்களுக்குப் பலனாகவும், ஆதரவாகவும், ஆவசியமானதும், ரொம்பப்பிரயோஜனமானதுமானது போலீஸ் டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டு (Police Department). அவ்வளவு உபகாரமுள்ள ஒரு டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டை நாம் கேவலமாகப் பேசவேண்டியதில்லை. போலீஸ் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் குற்றங்களைச்செய்தால் உடனுடன் மேலதிகாரிகளுக்குத் தெரியப்படுத்த வேண்டும். குற்றம் தெளிவுக்கு வந்தால் அவர்களை தகுந்தபடி சிட்சிக்கவும் வேண்டும்.

போலீஸ்காரர்களுடைய உதவியில்லாமல் பொதுஜனங்களுக்கு ஒன்றும் செய்யமுடியாது. உதாரணமாக நமத்கோயில்களில் உத்ஸவம் வந்தாலும்சரி, தேரோட்டம் வந்தாலும்சரி, கூட்டத்தில் ஒழுங்கும், சமாதானமும் (peace and order) நிலைவேண்டுமானால் போலீஸ்காரர்கள்தான் வேண்டும். ஒரு ஆபத்து (accident) நடந்தாலும் சரி, அதில் ஆள்கள் இறந்துபோனாலும் சரி, உடனே அவர்கள்தான் வேண்டும். நமது வீட்டில் அடியந்திரங்கள் நடந்தாலும்சரி, பட்டணப்பிரவேசம் நடந்தாலும் சரி, அடியேந்திரங்கள் சமாதானமாயும், ஒழுங்காகவும்நடக்க வேண்டுமானால் அவர்கள் தான்வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. போலீஸ்காரர்கள் இல்லாமலிருந்தால் நம்முடைய வஸ்துக்களையும், ஆபரணங்களையும் யார் ரக்ஷிக்கமுடியும்? தவிரவும் ஒருவன் பயிர்செய்தால் வேறொருவன் அறுத்துக்கொண்டு போனாலும், ஒருத்தனுடைய தென்னையிலுள்ள காய்களை வேறொருவன் வெட்டிக்கொண்டுபோனாலும், அதை அறிந்து, நியாயமில்லாமல் பிரவேசித்தவனை பிடிக்கிறது யார்? அதனால் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் இல்லாமல் நாம் சுகமாயிருந்துகொள்ள முடியாது. போலீஸ்காரர்களும், பொதுஜனங்களும் ஐக்கியமாய் நடக்கிறது நல்லராஜ்யத்துக்கு அடையாளமாகும்.

சாதாரணமாய் கான்ஸ்டேபிள்கள் கைக்கூலிவாங்குகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அது உண்மையாயிருக்கலாம். அவர்களுக்கு பிள்ளை குட்டிகளும், வீட்டுவாடகையும், துணிமணியும், எல்லாம் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அவைகளுக்கு மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு 15 ரூபாயாவது வேண்டியது. அப்படிக் கொடுத்தால் பிடிச்சுபறி என்கிற குற்றம் அவர்களிடம் குறைந்துவிடும். சாதாரண ஆள்களை விட ஆரோக்கியமாயும், சுத்தமாயும் இருக்கவேண்டியது இந்த டிப்பார்ட்டுமெண்டு சிப்பந்திகளுக்கு ஆவசியம்.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : I wish to make a few observations. The motion is for reducing the allotment by Rs. 5 and to point out the inefficiency of the police in checking crimes. The question therefore is whether there is such inefficiency which this House should take notice of it so as to express its disapprobation and in token thereof to reduce the allotment. The Honourable mover referred to one fact *viz.* increase of crimes, in his speech on this motion. But, so far as I could gather from the facts available from the official reports I should think that we have to record a vote of appreciation. Let me refer to page 3 of the Administration Report for Criminal Justice ;

> "The total number of offences reported during the year fell from 26,921 to 25,135 or by 1786".

That is to say, the number of crimes has not increased, but has gone down. So also regarding the percentage of convictions which, I presume is a safer and better test for ascertaining the merits of the preventive action of the police, it is seen from page 5 of the Criminal Justice Administration Report as follows:—

> "Taking the whole population of Travancore according to the Census returns of 1931 the percentage of persons actually convicted came to 0·37 against 0·39 in the previous year".

I take it that the police could feel legitimately proud of this result to which they must have contributed their share. Similarly page 10 of the Police Department Administration Report reads:

> "The proportion of grave crime to population for the last three years was one case to every 4838, 4843 and 3718 of the population in 1113, 1114 and 1115 respectively."

So, taking the number of cases the percentage of convictions, and the percentage of grave crimes, it is very clear that crimes on the whole, are on a decrease. It is thus proved unchallengeably that there cannot be any allegation of inefficiency against the Police Department and that such a charge cannot stand. Now, Sir, so far as crimes are concerned, there are different views as to why and how they are committed. It may be due to the heredity of the individual, it may be due to his environments and it may be due to economic conditions. It may also be due to so many other causes, some mental and yet others physical. I may state that so far as crimes are concerned, the question of *mens rea* is the important element. Some go to the extent of saying that persons commit crime because of some mental derangement. On the sole ground therefore that the number of crimes has increased, the Police cannot be considered to be inefficient. Because none can fathom the mind of another. It is not humanly possible to do so. Human experience and world history prove this very clearly. There have been wrong doers always. Of course, the question would be whether the number of crimes has been brought to a maximum. If the number of certain classes of crimes has increased, there are special causes for it. The Police Administration Report makes that position abundantly clear On page 9, you will find—

> "The war situation was taken advantage of by the dealers in food stuffs for making undue profits by abnormally raising their prices which remained practically the same as of the previous year. Though this situation was brought under control by the timely action taken by Government, still the prices of all kinds of imported foodstuffs and other commodities gradually went up. Labour became unsettled by the international situation created by the war which practically closed the overseas markets for coir, copra and cashewnuts which formed the bulk of the staple products of the State. Consequently, the problem of unemployment, which was facing the country became more acute. The above circumstances contributed towards an increase in the volume of crime during the year under review."

[Mr. C. Jebamony Nadar]

These facts, I think, are sufficiently convincing and even if the number of crimes with regard to any particular offences has increased, it is not on account of police inactiveness but that there are other sufficient justifying causes. Apart from these facts, the question is whether crimes have increased during the time of the present I. G. I should say 'no'. Take the case of dacoity. In 1101, it was 15 and in 1115 it was only 2. Similarly, take the case of robbery. In 1109, it was 76, in 1110 it was 74 and in 1115 it was 64. Take the case of house-breaking and theft. In the year 1115, it was 460, while in 1107 it was 340, in 1108 it was 368, in 1109, 348 and in 1110, it was 420. Similarly, as regards theft, in 1101, it was 642, in 1111 599 and in 1115, 612. So also in the matter of murder cases, in 1113, it was 93, in 1114 it was 114 and in 1115 it was 77. I presume that these facts show beyond the shadow of a doubt that we cannot in the least attribute to the Department any dereliction of duty whatsoever, in the matter of checking crimes, as the honourable mover would put it.

It was said that the Inspector-General of Police is over-lenient towards his subordinates. But let me ask the honourable member not to believe that. For if he would believe so, it is a hint that disciplinary action should be taken against some more of his subordinates. It is seen from the review of the Government in the matter of disciplinary action that the Inspector-General of Police does not stand second to any one in that respect also; because I see from paragraph 6—Discipline—that the percentage and the number of officers and men, who were punished for absence without leave was 4·1 as against 2·1 in the previous year and for offences other than absence without leave was 9·3 as against 1·5 in the previous year and that the discipline on the whole was very satisfactory. From these facts, I am emboldened to think that the Inspector-General is never over lenient and that he must be honourably acquitted of such a charge. It was said by one honourable member that a certain Inspector sometime ago misbehaved and it should be construed as inefficiency on the part of the whole Department. I do not understand the logic of it. Human nature being what it is, there will be such instances, but it is seen to be the exception and not the rule. All these things point to the conclusion that the Police Department is not in any way inefficient. So, Sir, I oppose this motion as I see no justification whatsoever to subscribe to any of the views expressed by the members who spoke in support of the motion.

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN (*Tiruvalla*): പൊലീസ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറലിന്റെ മേൽനോട്ടക്കുറവുകൊണ്ട് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരുള്ള കാര്യശേഷിക്കുറവിനെ കാണിക്കുന്നതാണല്ലൊ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. രാജ്യത്തു പലവിധമായ വിപ്ലവങ്ങൾ നടന്നുവന്ന കാലത്താണു അദ്ദേഹം ഈ സ്ഥാനം കയ്യേററതു്.

അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ സാമർത്ഥ്യംകൊണ്ടുതന്നെയാണ് അന്നത്തെ അസമാധാനപരമായ അന്തരീക്ഷം ഒരുവിധം ശാന്തപ്പെടുത്തുകയുംചെയ്തത്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഭരണകാലത്തു അദ്ദേഹം രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സഞ്ചരിക്കുകയും കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തനങ്ങളെ വേണ്ടവിധം പരിശോധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ ലഹളക്കേസിൽ നിർദ്ദോഷികളായ പലരും ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് അദ്ദേഹംതന്നെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇതുപോലെ പല സംഗതികൾ അദ്ദേഹം രഹസ്യമായി അന്വേഷിച്ചു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. കൊലപാതകം, ഡക്കായിററി, റാബറി തുടങ്ങിയ വലിയ കുററങ്ങൾ ൧൧൨-ൽനിന്നും ൧൧൩-ൽ വളരെ കുറവുണ്ടു. ഇപ്പോൾ കീഴ്സിൽബന്തികൾക്കു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ എന്നുപറഞ്ഞാൽ വളരെ ഭയം തോന്നിത്തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ചില ചില്ലറ മോഷണങ്ങളും മററു നിസ്സാരങ്ങളായ കുററങ്ങളും ൧൧൩-ൽ ഒന്നിനുപകുതി കൂടിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നു. അതിന് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്ന പ്രധാനകാരണം സ്പെഷ്യൽ പോലീസ് എന്നുമററും പറയുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ ഈ വിഷയത്തിലുള്ള പ്രോത്സാഹനവും അവരുടെ ശമ്പളക്കുറവും ആണെന്നാണ്. എന്നാൽ വലിയ കുററങ്ങൾ ഒന്നിനുപകുതി കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു. ചെറിയ ചെറിയ കുററങ്ങൾ ഒന്നിനിരട്ടി കൂടിയിട്ടുമുണ്ട്. ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ ഇത്തരം മോഷണങ്ങൾ ധാരാളം കൂടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ചില്ലറ സംഗതികൾ ഒന്നും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ അവർകളുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ പെട്ടുകാണുകയില്ലെന്നൂഹിക്കുന്നു. ഇത്തരം മോഷണങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ ഭരണദൂഷ്യംകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതു മററു കാരണങ്ങൾകൊണ്ട് ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണു. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറലിന്റെ ഭരണത്തെ ഞാൻ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുകയും അതേ അവസരത്തിൽ ഈ ചില്ലറ മോഷണങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ട പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്ന് അപേക്ഷിക്കുകയുംചെയ്യുന്നു.

MR. D. C. JOSEPH : Sir, I too want to make a few observations on this important motion. Sir, our police, our loving police, our lovable police I say this and I may be questioned about the necessity for paying these compliments. We have no grave crimes, we have no dacoity, and we have no morbidity of a Bombay, a stupidity of a Ceylon, a timidity of a Burma and an excitement of a Dacca and every thing is quiet and calm because of our police. Our police is an ornament to the State. Our lovable and young Sovereign is attempting for the good of the people of the State. You will realise the necessity for the Police when you think of the cumbersome duties entrusted to them. Our police were able to control and guide the three c's of the State. When I say the three c's I do not mean the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean or the Arabian Sea. I mean the followers of the

[Mr. D. C. Joseph]

Crescent, the Cross and the Conch. Our police looked after these three communities very well and they are living as a united family. Our police are not behind the British Indian or any other police. Recently distinguished visitors were able to bear witness to the fact that the police acquitted themselves very well. The opinions of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner about the police and especially the Maha Ranee of Dholpur about our lady police were very good. They stated that our police was a great asset to our State. The employment of lady constables is creditable to the work of the police administration as the department felt the need of it. The credit for its initiative goes to the generosity of the Dewan-President.

We talk much against the police administration and corruption. Our mind is corrupt and the net result is a plethora of population which contributes to the increase of work of the Department. There is no real corruption in the police. There is criminal tendency among the three c's. Father and children do not agree, husband and wife do not agree. Everywhere we see the necessity for the police. And yet we abuse a certain Inspector or a certain Head Constable or a D. S. P. and say that he does not do his duty properly. But they are indispensable. What can we do without the police? Our property and our persons will not be safe without them. That is the meaning of the police among us. I do not want to say anything more except that our police is not a mere police, they add to the revenues of the State. During the last year I find that they have added Rs. 77,000 to the revenues. They are the guardians protecting the interests of the poor people of Travancore as well.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member has two minutes more.

MR. D. C. JOSEPH: They are adding to the revenues of the State. Sir, a proper head of the department was selected at an opportune moment, and he has no colour or caste prejudice. He is earnest and extremely loyal. Yesterday Mr. Sivathanu Pillai said something about communal bickerings. He spoke about the communal feathered spitfires caste-ridden tanks and a well-equipped armour of eloquence. Unless we arm ourselves together unitedly and work to the satisfaction of the Government we will not be doing our duties. Let the police do their duties without caring for anybody but for justice and honesty. I oppose the motion. What is the necessity of it against a department which is working for our interest, safety and welfare, and in the long run for the glorious reign of our young Sovereign who has dedicated his life for the peace and happiness of his subjects. Why should we attack such a police when the head of the Department is prepared to bring to book erring subordinates? On these grounds I strongly oppose the motion.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: സർ, ഈ പ്രശ്നത്തെ അഥവാ ഈ ഖണ്ഡനോപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഹൃദയപൂർവം അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഖണ്ഡനപരമായും മണ്ഡനപരമായും പല വിമർശനങ്ങളും നടന്നുകഴിഞ്ഞു.

MR. JAGAMONY NADAR : മണ്ഡനാപരമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു ആക്ഷേപമാണെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നത്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : സർ, ഇന്നലെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ കുറിച്ച് എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കുറുപ്പ് പ്രസ്താവിച്ച കാരണങ്ങളാൽ ഞാൻ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ പറയണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതിൻെറ കാരണം സുവിദിതവും സർവ്വവിദിതവുമാണ്. ആ പ്രസ്താവനകൾ എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. ശിവതാണുപിള്ള ഒരു സാമുദായികകക്ഷിയായ കലത്തികാണുന്നതിൽ ഞാൻ ഹൃദയപൂർവ്വം വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു നായർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ ഒരു നായർമെമ്പർ വിമർശിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നും എന്നാൽ ഒരു നായർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ ഒരു ക്രിസ്ത്യാനിമെമ്പർ എപ്പോഴും ഉപദ്രവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമെന്നും അദ്ദേഹം പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അനുഭവം അതിനെ അല്ലെന്നു അദ്ദേഹംതന്നെ കണ്ടറിഞ്ഞിരിക്കും. എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങൾ നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നപ്പോൾ ഒരു ക്രിസ്ത്യൻമെമ്പറും ഒരു ഈഴവമെമ്പറുമാണ് ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനെ പ്രശംസിച്ചത്. എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡയറക്ടർ മി. ഗോപാലമേനോൻ ഇതാ ഇരിക്കുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തെപ്പററി ഒരു ക്രിസ്ത്യാനിമെമ്പറോ ഒരു ഈഴവമെമ്പറോ വ്യക്തിപരമായി യാതൊന്നും പറയുകയില്ലെന്നു എനിക്കു വിശ്വാസമുണ്ട്. തെററു കണ്ടാൽ പറയുക എന്നുള്ളത് സാധാരണയാണ്. പ്രസിദ്ധ രാജ്യതന്ത്രജ്ഞനായ അങ്ങ് ഈ വർഗ്ഗീയമത്സരങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു അവസാനമുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ സാധിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ അങ്ങയുടെ ഭരണം വരുണാർണ്ണവത്തിൽ മുങ്ങിത്തിരിയുമ്പോൾ അങ്ങേക്കു കിട്ടുന്ന അനർഘരത്നങ്ങളിൽ മെച്ചമേറിയ രത്നം ഇതായിരിക്കും. അതു സാധിച്ചാൽ അങ്ങയുടെ ഭരണം വിജയമായി. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ കൈക്കൂലി നടമാടുന്നു എന്നു എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. നാരായണക്കുറുപ്പ് പറഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ കൈക്കൂലി ഇല്ലെന്നു മി. ടി. സി. കേശവപിള്ളയും പറഞ്ഞു. ഇതിൽ ഏതാണു ശരി ഏതാണു തെററ് എന്നു പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ ഉദ്യമിക്കുന്നില്ല. സർ ഒരു കാര്യം ഞാൻ പറയാം. ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള പോലീസുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെക്കാൾ വളരെ യോഗ്യന്മാരായ ആളുകൾ പ്രതിമാസം ൧൦൦ രൂപാവീതം വസ്ത്ര ഇനുവദിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ കൊടുത്തുകൊള്ളാമെന്നുള്ള കരാറിന്മേൽ ഉദ്യോഗം സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ തയാറുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതിൽ നിന്നും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ കൈക്കൂലിയുണ്ടോ,

[Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju]

അനീതിയുണ്ടോ, അഴിമതികളുണ്ടോ എന്നുള്ളതു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സാമാജികന്മാർ തന്നെ ചിന്തിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ അവർകളെപ്പററി എനിക്കു യാതൊന്നും തന്നെ ആക്ഷേപകരമായി പറയുവാനില്ല. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനെപ്പററി എനിക്കു സാമാന്യം മതിപ്പാണുള്ളതു്. എങ്കിലും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു് ചില ന്യൂനവശങ്ങൾ കണ്ടേക്കാം. യാതൊരു കുററവും കുറവുമില്ലാതെ പരിപൂർണ്ണമായിട്ടുള്ളതു ഈശ്വരനല്ലാതെ വേറെയാരുമില്ല. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഭരണകാലത്തു് ഈ പൊലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുഭരണം കുറേക്കൂടി നന്നായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാലും ഇന്നും അനാവശ്യമായിട്ടും അക്രമമായും അധർമ്മമായും നിരപരാധികളുടെ മുതുകുകളും പോലീസുകാരുടെ കൈകളും തമ്മിൽ ചില കൂട്ടിമുട്ടുകൾ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതിനെ ഉൻമൂലനാശം ചെയ്യാമെന്നു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ അവർകൾ പറയുന്നുണ്ടു്. സർ, വൈക്കത്തെ പൊലീസു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെപ്പററിയോ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പേരിലുള്ള കേസ്സുകളെപ്പററിയോ എനിക്കു യാതൊന്നും പറയാനില്ല.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : അദ്ദേഹത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു് ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു് എൻകൊയറി നടക്കുന്നതായി മെമ്പറിനറിയാമൊ?

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ചില ബ്രാഹ്മണരും ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളും ഇതിലേക്കു കോടതിയിൽ പ്രൈവററായി മൊഴികൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമൊ? അതിൽ ഒരു സാമുദായികഛായയുണ്ടോ?

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ഉണ്ടു്. മി. സുബ്ബരായൻ, മി. മാധവൻ മുതലായവർ ഇതിലേക്കു മൊഴികൊടുത്തതായി അറിയാം.

സർ, വൈക്കത്തു ഹിന്ദുക്കൾ, അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കൾ മുതലായവരായി പല ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരന്മാരും ഇരുന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അന്നു യാതൊരുപരാതിയും അവരേപ്പററി ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഈ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെപ്പററി മാത്രം ഇപ്പോൾ പരാതി ഉണ്ടായതിൻ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ അവർകൾ പ്രത്യേകം അന്വേഷിക്കണമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ പ്രാർത്ഥന.

MR. PULIYOOR T.P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: വൈക്കത്തിരുന്നതായ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ മി: ശങ്കരപിള്ളയുടെ പേരിൽ പരാതി ഉണ്ടാകുകയും അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ശിക്ഷിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു മെമ്പറിനറിയാമൊ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ജനങ്ങൾ തന്നെയാണൊ അതൊ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണൊ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെപ്പററി പരാതിപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : സർ, ഇതിൽ ഏതു ചോദ്യത്തിനാണു ഞാൻ ഉത്തരം പറയേണ്ടതു്, എന്നു് എന്നോടു പറഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ സംഗതികളെ കുറിച്ചു് അന്വേഷണം നടത്തണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് വേറെ ഒന്നുംകൊണ്ടല്ല. ഒരു പക്ഷെ എന്റെ മുതുകും ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരി പോലീസ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ കയ്യും തമ്മിൽ ഒരു സമ്മർദ്ദനം ഉണ്ടായേക്കാം. അന്നു ഞാൻ പരാതിപ്പെട്ടപ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹം ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിലോ എന്നുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു് ഈ വിഷയത്തിലേക്കു അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ കാണിക്കുന്നതിനു എന്നെ പ്രേരിപ്പിച്ചതു്. ഇതുകൂടാതെ മി. കെ. ആർ. നാരായണൻ ഒരു ആരോപണം കൂടി ഈ സഭ മുൻപാകെ കൊണ്ടുവരുകയുണ്ടായി. ഈ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ കഠിനമായ തെറ്റുചെയ്തു എന്നും അതിനു് ഡി. എസ്. പിയുടെ അടുക്കൽ പരാതിപ്പെട്ടപ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹം ഈ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരേയും അടികൊണ്ട ആളിനെയും വിളിച്ചു് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെക്കൊണ്ടു ക്ഷമായാചനം ചെയ്യിപ്പിച്ചു എന്നും പറയുന്നു. അങ്ങനെയാണെങ്കിൽ ആ ഡി എസ്സ്. പിയുടെ പ്രവൃത്തിയെപ്പറ്റി അപലപിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ തെറ്റു ചെയ്തയാൾ ക്ഷമാപണം ചെയ്താൽ മതിയാകുമൊ. ആ സംഗതി ഡി. എസ്സ്. പി. തന്നെ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ വിഷയീഭവിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. ആയതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള എല്ലാ ന്യൂനതകളേയും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ അവർകൾ സദയം പരിഹരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. MURUKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN : Sir, I wish to speak a few words on this motion. Yesterday when we were discussing this motion, I am afraid, that the question has taken rather a communal turn. An allegation was brought against the Inspector of Police at Vaikom that he is torturing the public. But it was admitted by all that he is a very strong Inspector and honest too. The only complaint was that he was torturing the public. I know that Inspector very well. He is a very young man I think he is the youngest of the Police Inspectors coming from a respectable Vellala family in Travancore. In the discharge of his duties, he might have been harsh with the incident connected with some event. That comes within the province of the Inspector-General to make the necessary enquiries and find out what is wrong. But in spite of all that, the whole matter was discussed here and a communal turn was given to it. I think that some honourable members even went to the extent of saying that there are Ezhava members here and Nair members here and they fight each other over the matter of vested interest and so forth. I am not in a position to agree with that allegation.

[Mr. Murukkumpuzha V. Kunjukrishnan]

That kind of allegation has been made against the honourable members here. We know Sir, that members coming from particular constituencies may have some grievance regarding a matter. I admit that we should satisfy ourselves about the correctness of the allegations and then ask the Head of the Department to look into them. As for that matter, Mr. Narayanan himself said that he had brought this matter to the notice of the Inspector-General as well as to the notice of the Head of the Administration. What more could be done on the matter? What more is going to be gained by representing the matter now and again, I cannot understand? This matter was again discussed in detail in this Assembly and during that stage a communal atmosphere was created. I am sorry to point out that whenever cut motions are brought up for consideration, the tendency here has been to give it a communal angle, bias so to say. The other day when the cut motion under the Excise Department came up for consideration, appointments made by the Assistant Commissioners were examined and a communal turn was given to the matter. There was another motion relating to corruption. As was pointed out by the Leader of the Nationalist Party, without anybody intending it, the question took a communal turn and the discussion went on. It was urged then that because the Head of the Department belonged to a particular community and because a majority of the members of the establishment also belonged to his community, the corruption in that department was not taken serious notice of. In that turn, the discussion went on. It was really unfortunate that that kind of discussion was carried on. It was sheer waste of time to have raised those allegations by means of the agency of members of the Legislature instead of those points being brought to the notice of the Head of the Department. We being representatives of people are informed of matters appertaining to our respective constituencies. We may be apprised of so many allegations against the departmental heads. In all these matters, we must make sure of those allegations first and then carry them on to the respective quarters for the purpose of investigation. That is our legitimate duty representing as we are certain constituencies. The moment the heads of departments are informed of these allegations, it is their duty to investigate and dispose them of in the light of the facts known to them. We should leave the matter there. It is not possible for us to find out the truth contained in them. All our information will be one-sided. Hence it is that the matter should be left to the discretion of the Heads of Departments for decision. It is the province of the Head of the Department to look into the other side of the matter before any decision is arrived at.

As pointed out by some honourable members here, as far as crimes are concerned, petty thefts are on the increase. In the year 1113, it was 400; in 1114 the number was something more and in 1115, there are 600 thefts or so. That shows that crimes are decidedly on the increase.

This is a matter which should engage the very serious attention of the Inspector General of Police. As far as the city of Trivandrum is concerned, I know Sir, that petty thefts have become the fashion of the day. Even from the residence of Police officers there are such instances during day time. Articles of furniture have been taken away. This is a fact although the Police officers may not give it out. The theft is attributed to the fact of the existence of economic depression among the floating population. So many people are running about the city without any income whatever. I would urge the Inspector General to institute an effective patrol for finding this out. Moreover, in the city, there are three Police stations on the main road. In the entrance of the city at Petta, Perukadai, Jagadhi and Thirumalai, there were four outposts formerly. With the abolition of these outposts, the Inspector General, it seems, has showed a saving to the Government. Besides these, there were two other charging stations one at Karamana and the other at the Residency gate. There will be only one or two constables and they will be attached to the stations. Such charging stations and out posts constituted effective control against thefts in the city. In my opinion these institutions may be revived. After all, the amount derived by way of saving in these institutions will not be much when compared to the advantage gained by them. Hence I would request the Inspector General of Police to consider this aspect of the matter and see to the revival of these small offices which will go a great way to minimise small thefts in the city.

I also take this opportunity of congratulating the Head of the Department for having taken effective steps to put down the political situation and successfully managed the affairs. All these are matters for which the Department is to be congratulated. But as regards the other matters which have been pointed out, I hope the Inspector General of Police will bestow his earnest attention.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHAAN NAIR: My time is very much limited. So I will refer to only one or two points. The motion is with regard to the increase of crimes in recent years. From the statement that I have collected from the Administration Reports of the years from 1111 to 1115 I shall prove that the expenditure on the Department has increased by Rs. 2 lakhs and the crimes have increased accordingly. According to me prevention is as important a duty of the police as detection.

This shows the efficiency of the police. I need not make it more clear. At the same time, as has been pointed out in reply to one of the interpellations this morning, the expenditure rose to Rs. 2 lakhs during the last four years.

Some honourable members and especially Mr. Narayana Kurup referred to the corrupt practice of the police, vagaries committed in the matter of cooking of evidence, in the matter of cooking of cases in the matter of beating people in the lock up ——

PRESIDENT: Your time is up Mr. Kainikkara Padmanabha Pillai.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, some have remarked that the department has become worse in the matter of efficiency. There has also been statements stating that the police department has become perfect. For my own part, I find the department doing the same old services to the people in the same old manner, with the same old imperfections. I do not think that it deserves any exceptional condemnation or appreciation and a censure motion will be as just or as unjust as it would have been at any other time.

I wish to say a few words especially about the unhappy reference made to a particular officer. Sir, during this session there have been several occasions in which individuals were drawn into the discussion on the floor of the house both during question time and during the discussions on cut motions. On a previous occasion the same Officer was the subject of a series of searching questions. I thought that he was a real monster. But at the end Mr. Velayudhan Pillai put a question and we were told by the Head of the Department that he was an exceptionally honest man in that Department. There was another occasion in which Mr. Kumaran Vaidyan was putting searching questions about an Officer of the Excise Department and again at the end of the whole discussion after keeping us in suspense for a very long time we were told by the Head of that Department that he is an exceptionally honest and clever officer and that he has been repeatedly honoured by Government by giving him awards. There was another occasion in which Mr. Narayanaperumal Nadar has been speaking about a particular Sub-Registrar in some place. I do not hold a brief for any of these persons. What I am saying is that the time of this House should not be taken for criticising the action of such officers especially as they have no chance to defend themselves on the floor of the House. I think some chivalry and generosity is expected from the honourable members. I am not casting any asperstion on any of the honourable members. We have now lost the principle of old chivalry Battles are being fought without proclaiming them. But even then to hit a man when he is not present in the House to defend himself is not sportsman like. Mr. Sivathanu Pillai said that criticism was levelled against the particular officer because that gentleman happened to belong to a minority community. The Excise Officer belongs to the Nair community which is not a minority community and the Sub-Registrar belongs to the Christian community which again is not a minority community. So the attack has not been directed against the members of the minority communities.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: What I was saying was that members of certain communities are speaking ill against officers belonging to other communities.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Another criticism levelled by Mr. Sivathanu Pillai was that the Ezhavas and Nairs are forming into a click. I will be glad if it were possible, if at least two communities would join. But unfortunately or fortunately......

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: What I said was that they were warring with each other.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, two members are standing and speaking at the same time.

PRESIDENT: I thought a third need not. (*Laughter*)

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: What I say is that in such instances of misconduct of individual officers it should be more appropriate on the part of the members to bring it to the notice of the Head of the Department and if he does not take the necessary action to criticize the Departmental Head in the House.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Sir, I feel very gratified for the very sympathetic way in which some suggestions have been given. I will take up the subjects under discussion—increase of crimes.

PRESIDENT: The Inspector-General of Police will notice that on account of various considerations he has very little time. But I will give him 12 minutes.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: I am very thankful to the President for the extension of the time granted to me.

As regards the increase of crimes, I admit there is. But why has it increased? Some facts and figures have already been given by Mr. Janardanan Nair. I am obliged to him for his special study of the subject. I have issued instructions that there should be free registration of cases. It was not done before. Some of our officers used to weigh the pros and cons of cases. Some of them have taken into their heads that only if a case is chargeable it should be registered. That is a bad principle. I have instructed my officers that the moment information of a crime comes to them (they have studied law) and they find that the case is cognisable, they should register it and go ahead. That is one of the main reasons why the crime has increased. You will find that the crime has increased largely in the coastal stations especially after the labour people have been discharged from work. So, as is mentioned in the Administration Report, you will find on an analysis of the whole matter that the crime has increased due to scarcity of food and on account of starvation. That is another reason. The other day I went to Neyyattinkara and found some eight or nine persons in the Police Station. The D. S. P. was also with me. I asked why they were there. The Police Inspector showed me a bundle of tapioca. I asked him whether they were convicted before. Finding that most of them had no previous convictions I suggested admonition and release. But still the case had to be registered. The real test is how the cases were handled. If you turn to the graph in the Administration Report on page 17, you will find that since 1106 the detection in grave crimes was highest last year—more control and better detection. It was 93%. Likewise in all total cognizable offences since 1107, detection was highest last year. There was also a vast improvement in the recovery of

[Rajyasevapravina Khan Bahadur G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy].

the property stolen, the percentage of recovery being 51 against 38 in 414, an increase by 13%. Comparing the percentage of recovery of property stolen in the surrounding British Indian Districts in 1939, the highest was in our State. That is surely not inefficiency. That is something complimentary. My request to Mr. Kurup is that while you do hit, hit accurately. When you take the aim, see that you do not close your eyes and see that you hit me correctly. If you do not hit me correctly you may be hitting Mr. Padmanabha Pillai. Do not hit like this, gentleman. You must weigh the facts.

Then coming to corruption. I am here to acknowledge that there is corruption in the Department from the D. S. P. to the Constable. I admit that. Some of my officers are here. There is corruption in all forms. They get women, money, drink and other supplies. (*Hear, Hear*). But it is not to the extent you describe. It is considerably reduced. I am doing my best. I do not believe in building my Rome in an over night. Nobody did it.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether it is allowable?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: No. I am doing my best to put it down. I know that certain of my officers are receiving hospitality and the Station Officer supplies them. I have given them strict instructions and my recent order is that even the bills for which they pay should be retained and must be sent to me for scrutiny when demanded. I have written to them to keep all these bills. But to hit all the Police force is not right and proper. In this connection I am making a sporting offer. I am doing my part. Would you do your bit? A great deal depends upon the education of the public. You go and tell the public "why do you pay". Here is both the giver and receiver. So far as the receiver is concerned, I am here to take notice of. As for the giver why don't you give some sort of education. Why not go and warn the public not to offer bribes. What do I find? There are certain non-official members who are supposed to have certain influence.

KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know whether the giver goes voluntarily to the police station and gives it?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Yes, there may be some such cases.

What I am asking is why don't you go about and change their hearts just as I am going through a process of changing hearts of my people. What I am asking is that you must stop the public from paying even if they are pressed. They must be asked to go to the Inspector-General. He is alive and available all the 24 hours.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഇടികൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കാനാണ് ചക്രം കൊടുക്കുന്നതെന്നു മെമ്പറിന്നറിയാമൊ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: That shows your weakness. You have not got moral courage in you.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will address the Chair.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: The number of complaints made by the public against officers are greater in 1115 than 1114. That is seen from the Administration Report. Has the member any explanation for it?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: If they commit any offence, action is taken against them. Certain superior officers are also taken to task. I do not feel that I must be a favourite of all the officers in my department.

What I was saying is that certain nonofficial members are taking advantage of the influence they have with the Heads of departments and the Head of the Administration: they go to the residence of these officers and sometimes to Bhaktivilas and they will be giving out that they have got so much influence with so many of the officials. They will be going to Bhaktivilas and will take with them some gullible people who are connected with certain offences. They are kept outside and the gentleman moves upstairs. Sometimes he will be taking a seat near the Dewan and making enquiries about his health and all that. After a chit-chat he will come down and ask simple persons waiting outside to give him the stipulated money for he has done everything for them. This is the way how some non-officials are behaving and building their nests.

Sir, Mr. Narayanaperumal Nadar referred to restrictions put on the State Congress activities on the audience and all that. You see my circular.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will address the Chair.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: It was marked confidential and all the same it found its way in the proceeding of the House and I am not sorry for it. Government might have very good reasons for it. What do I do? I have given instructions that the Police need not go to State Congress meetings: and only a few Shorthand Reporters go with a few plain dressed Constables. But what is the response from the other side? At Nagercoil, at the State Congress meeting when some respectable men were putting questions Mr. G. Ramachandran suggested to thrash them out immediately. The moment questions are put they become rowdies according to the State Congress people. I do not say that the State Congress people are rowdies. Only when they leave the Congress camp in disgust they are dubbed rowdies by their erstwhile leaders and comrades. At the last meeting of the State Congress one or two Vakils put some questions at Thuckalay. At once thay have become rowdies in the eyes of the State Congress. The moment Mr. Ramachandran suggested the thrashing of the questioner in Nagercoil, a number of congressites collected round him and threatened to beat him. The Police were not there.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: May I know when it took place?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: The first recent congress meeting that was held in Nagercoil.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know the names of the two Vakils?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: The name of one of them is Mr. Nallathampy.

Is this fair? Is this the way of behaving when honest questions are put? If you have courage why not answer them? When I ask this, Mr. Ramachandran turns round and says that I am accusing that he is building a house. I am not such a fool.

PRESIDENT: I do not think the domestic affairs of anybody need be gone into now.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: In fairness, they ought to answer these questions. "You were outside the State. You were not earning. How did you then manage to send money to your relations and pay off old debts?

PRESIDENT: I do not think those thing arise.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: A number of young deserving people are starving without any employment. But Mr. Ramachandran's own relatives are employed in the State, under Mr. Birla and elsewhere.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member need not pursue the matter.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: I have two different versions about the work of the Police in the recent labour trouble at Alleppey. Mr. Janardanan Pillai paid a very high compliment to the Police. Mr. K. C. Karunakaran said that the Police and the Government failed them. I am reminded of that Urdu couplet. "Yar ne hame phool se mara, sange aghyar se giran paya". My love, my comrade struck me with flowers. They pained me more than the stones from unfamiliar persons and adversaries. It comes with ill grace that of all persons, Mr. Karunakaran who enjoys all the protection and help from the Government and the Police should now choose to attack them.

PRESIDENT: Mr. N. Narayana Kurup; do you press your motion?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Before I decide whether I should press or withdraw the motion, I want to make my position clear.

PRESIDENT: You may either press or withdraw your motion. There is no time left for the discussion.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: (not heard) The Inspector General has openly confessed that some of my allegations are true and that he will try to mend them. A cut on the demand will be a censure on an officer with good intentions. Even though I believe that the administration is rotton at the bottom, I believe that the Inspector General will exercise a greater and impartial control over his subordinates and make the administration better and hence I do not press. The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

Motion Nos. 28 to 36.

The following motions were deemed to have lapsed, the time for the Demand being expired.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP :

28. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,74, 404 for District Police by Rs. 5.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI :

29. To reduce the allotment of Rs 7,74,404 for District Police by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED :

30. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,74,404 for District Police by Re. 1.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI :

31. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,74,404 for District Police by Re. 1.

Motion for reduction of total grant under Demand XVI.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :

32. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,56,160 under Demand XVI by Re. 1

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :

33. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,56,160 under Demand XVI by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :

34. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,56,160 under Demand XVI by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :

35. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,56,160 under Demand XVI by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED :

36. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,56,160 under Demand XVI by Re. 1.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 8,56,160 under Demand XVI-- Police—was put and carried.

The motion was passed and the grant was made.

PRESIDENT : The House will now adjourn.

The House adjourned at 1-5 P. M.

The House re-assembled at 2 O'clock with the President in the chair.

NEW MEMBER SWORN IN.

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar took the oath and signed the Rolls.

DEMAND XVII—PORTS.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 23,343 under Demand XVII—Ports.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,343 under Demand XVII —Ports. The object of my motion is to point out the necessity of constructing a pier at Quilon. Sir, the question of a pier for Quilon has been engaging the attention of the public and the Government for the last few decades. If we go through the proceedings of the Legislature for the last 2 decades it

[Mr. P. Kunjukrishnan].

will be seen that the importance of a pier at Quilon has been stressed year after year and that Government also have recognised the necessity of a pier in the locality. Now, Sir, I do not want to go into the details of the question. At one time it appears an Engineer was asked to make an estimate for a pier at Quilon and I understand an amount of about one lakh of rupees was sanctioned for the construction of it. After that no steps have been taken to construct the pier. Now, Sir, the natural advantages that Quilon enjoys in the matter of a harbour it is not necessary for me to describe,b ecause, as I understand the Government themselves are aware of it. It is on account of this that from very early days that Quilon was reputed as one of the most important ports of the West Coast. At present Quilon enjoys great importance as a commercial and manufacturing centre and the volume of trade that is being carried on in Quilon and the statistics there on would give satisfactory proof for the necessity of constructing a pier. It will not only augment the revenues of the State but will also increase the industrial and manufacturing capacity of the State. And by that it will add to the material prosperity of the State as a whole. Now, Sir, it appears that representations have been made by the Merchants' Association at Quilon very recently requesting the Government that the matter be immediately taken up. I do not know what steps Government have taken on these representations. Honourable member, Mr. Periera who represents the Commerce side of my constituency stressed during the last session the immediate necessity for constructing, a pier at Quilon. Now, I will submit that the position requires a thorough enquiry and immediate action. I admit the fact that we have got the advantages derived from the Cochin Harbour and the Alleppey Port. But in view of the fact that Quilon is a great cashew producing, ilmenite, tiles and textiles and coir centre and in view of its proximity to the Ceramic Factory, it is for the Government to consider whether the construction of a pier at Quilon will not facilitate the increase of industry and commerce in the State. The expenses which the manufacturing and industrial people have to meet on account of their being forced to carry things to Alleppey or Cochin would considerably be reduced if a pier is constructed at Quilon. I would also submit, Sir, that the construction of a pier will not take up much money. If a proper enquiry is made and if a proper estimate is gone into, I am sure the matter will become very much easier. With these words, I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, I support the motion. The Commercial importance of Quilon cannot be minimised. I understand, Sir, that the Commercial community at Quilon had represented to Government the necessity for a pier at Quilon and as a result of their representation investigations were made by some firms and by Government for constructing a pier at Quilon. Estimates also have been prepared with regard to the expenditure to be incurred. According to my information, I understand that a memorandum has been submitted showing the details of the expenditure. About two years ago, the

administration report of the Forest Department stated that a quantity of timber was set apart for putting up a pier at Quilon. But I fear, nothing has come out of that. Therefore, I would request that in view of the growing importance of Quilon as a commercial centre and in view of its reputation as an ancient port Government will be pleased to make early arrangements to provide this amenity to the town of Quilon.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : സർ, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും വിദേശങ്ങളിലേക്കു സാമാനങ്ങൾ അയയ്ക്കയും വിദേശങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു് ഇറക്കുകയുംചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇപ്രകാരം നടത്തിവരുന്നതു് ഭൂരിപക്ഷവും കുളച്ചൽ, ആലപ്പുഴ മുതലായ തുറമുഖങ്ങളിൽക്കൂടിയാണ്. സമീപകാലത്തു കൊല്ലത്തിനടുത്തുള്ള കോഴിത്തോട്ടം എന്ന പോർട്ടുവഴി ഇൽമനൈറ്റ് മുതലായ സാമാനങ്ങൾ വിദേശങ്ങളിലേക്കയച്ചുവരുന്നു. മഴക്കാലത്തു് എല്ലാ സാധനങ്ങളും കൊച്ചീത്തുറമുഖംവഴി അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി ഗാഢമായി ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. സർവകാലങ്ങളിലും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ കയററുമതിയും ഇറക്കുമതിയും ചെയ്യത്തക്കവണ്ണം സൗകര്യമായ ഒരു പോർട്ട് ഏതാണെന്നു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതിനുശേഷമേ പോർട്ടുകൾ നന്നാക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ പണം ചെലവാക്കാവൂ എന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

ഇവിടത്തെ തുറമുഖങ്ങളിൽ ഏതാനുംകാലത്തുമാത്രമേ ചരക്കുകൾ കയററാനും ഇറക്കാനും നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് നമ്മുടെ സാധനങ്ങൾ അധികവും കൊച്ചീത്തുറമുഖംവഴിയാണു പോകുന്നതു്. കൊച്ചീത്തുറമുഖത്തിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായത്തിൽ ഒരു ശതമാനത്തിനുമാത്രമേ നമുക്കു് അവകാശമുള്ളു. ഗതാഗതത്തിനുള്ള സൗകര്യംനിമിത്തം കൊല്ലം, ആലപ്പുഴ, കൊച്ചി ഈ തുറമുഖങ്ങളെ നമുക്കു ഒന്നായിട്ടു ഗണിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ കുളച്ചൽ മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ സീസൺ ഇല്ലാത്തകാലത്തു് സാമാനങ്ങൾ കയററി അയയ്ക്കുന്നതിനൊ ഇറക്കുന്നതിനൊ സൗകര്യമില്ല. എല്ലാക്കാലത്തേക്കും കയററുമതിയും ഇറക്കുമതിയും നടത്തുന്നതിനു സൗകര്യമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു പോർട്ട് കന്യാകുമാരിക്കു അടുത്തുള്ള ലീപുരം (ശ്രീമൂലപുരം) ആണ്. ആ സ്ഥലം ഒരു വലിയ കുളംപോലെ കിടക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് എല്ലാകാലത്തും കപ്പലുകൾക്കു നിർബാധം അവിടെനിന്നു സാമാനം കയററുകയും ഇറക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം. ഇതിലേക്കു വലുതായ പണച്ചെലവു വേണ്ടിവരികയില്ല. അവിടെയുള്ള ചില പാറകൾമാത്രം പൊട്ടിച്ചാൽമതി. എന്നാൽ എ. വി. എം. കനാൽ ഇതിനോടുകൂടി ചേർക്കുന്നപക്ഷം പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നുമുള്ള സാമാനങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനു സൗകര്യമുണ്ട്. ഇതിനുംപുറമേ തിരുനെൽ

[Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai.]
വേലി, നാങ്ങണശേരി മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും പോകുന്ന സാമാനങ്ങളെല്ലാം ലിപുരംവഴി പോകയും അതിൽനിന്ന് നമുക്ക ആദായം കിട്ടുകയുംചെയ്യും. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ തുറമുഖം ശരിപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നാണ എനിക്ക പറയുവാനുള്ളത്. കൊല്ലത്തു പീയർ കെട്ടുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഇരുമ്പു വിലക്കൂടുതൽകൊണ്ട് അതു ഉടനടി സാധിക്കാവുന്നതാണെന്നു എനിക്ക തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഏതായാലും ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പ്രതികൂലിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഒരു വലിയ ഭാഗവും കടലിനാൽ ചുററപ്പെട്ടതാണ്. നമ്മുടെ വാണിജ്യാഭിവൃദ്ധി കയററുമതിയേയും ഇറക്കുമതിയേയും ആശ്രയിച്ചാണ് ഇരിക്കുന്നത്. കൊച്ചി തുറമുഖത്തുനിന്നും നമുക്ക് ആദായം ലഭിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ആദായത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുമാത്രം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇനിയും കൂടുതൽ സംഖ്യചെലവുചെയ്തു നമ്മുടെ തുറമുഖങ്ങൾ നന്നാക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്ന വാദത്തിനു വലിയ ശക്തിയുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇവിടെ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ഐശ്വര്യത്തെവേണം പ്രധാനമായി കരുതാൻ. ഇന്നു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെ അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കുന്ന ഏററവും പ്രധാനമായ പ്രശ്നം തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയാണ്. അതിനു ഏതെല്ലാംവിധത്തിൽ പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമൊ ആ മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽകൂടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതു് ഗവമെൻറിൻെറ ചുമതലയാകുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ ഒരു വലിയ ഭാഗവും സമുദ്രതീരമാകയാൽ എവിടെയെല്ലാം പോർട്ടുണ്ടാക്കാൻ സൗകര്യമുണ്ടോ അവിടെയെല്ലാം പോർട്ടുണ്ടാക്കിയാൽ സാമാനങ്ങൾ കയററുന്നതിലും ഇറക്കുന്നതിലും അനേകംപേക്ക ജോലിചെയ്തു ഉപജീവനം കഴിക്കുന്നതിനു സൗകര്യമുണ്ടാകും.

ആലപ്പുഴ കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ പിന്നീടു പ്രധാനമായ ഒരു കമ്മേർഷ്യൽ സെൻറർ കൊല്ലം ആണ്. അവിടെ വലുതായ കച്ചവടം നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. വളരെ കാലമായി കയററുമതിയും ഇറക്കുമതിയും നടന്നുവരുന്ന ഒരു പ്രധാന തുറമുഖമാണു കൊല്ലം. ധാരാളം ഫാക്ടറികൾ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് അവിടം ഒരു വ്യവസായകേന്ദ്രവുമാണ്. അവിടെ ഒരു പീയർ ഉണ്ടാക്കി അതിനെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുകയെന്നുള്ളതു ഏററവും ആവശ്യമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാകുന്നു.

MR. JANARDANAN NAIR : കൊല്ലംമുതൽ വടക്കോട്ടുള്ള തുറമുഖങ്ങളിലെ ആദായം കൊച്ചി തുറമുഖത്തിൻെറ ആദായത്തോടുകൂടി ചേർത്തു വീതിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതാണെന്നു മെംബർക്കറിയാമൊ?

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED: അറിയാം. അതുകൊണ്ടാണു ഞാൻ ആദ്യമെ ആദായത്തെമാത്രം നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ തുറമുഖങ്ങൾ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുള്ള വാദത്തിനു വലിയ ശക്തിയില്ലെന്നും, എന്നാൽ അതല്ല നാം നോക്കേണ്ടതെന്നും, ജനങ്ങൾക്കു തൊഴിലുണ്ടാക്കി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിലാണു നമ്മുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിയേണ്ടതെന്നും, അതുകൊണ്ടു പോർട്ടുകളെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാവശ്യമാണെന്നും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു്.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: കൊച്ചി തുറമുഖത്തിലെ ആദായം വിഭജനം ചെയ്യുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ കയററുമതി തീരുവ മാത്രമെ ഉൾപ്പെടുകയൊള്ളൊ അതല്ല ഇറക്കുമതി തീരുവയുംകൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുമൊ?

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: കസ്റ്റംസിൻെറ ഓഹരിയാണെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അറിവ്. അതിനെപ്പററി കൂടുതൽ അന്വേഷിക്കയൊ പഠിക്കയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള സന്ദർഭം എനിക്കുണ്ടായില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഖണ്ഡിതമായ ഒരഭിപ്രായം പറയുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. എൻെറ അറിവിൽ പെട്ടിടത്തോളം ഇറക്കുമതി തീരുവയാണ് ഭാഗത്തിൽ പെടുന്നതു്.

MR. JANARDHANAN NAIR: കൊച്ചി തുറമുഖത്തുനിന്നും ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുന്ന ചരക്കുകളധികവും കായൽ വഴി അരൂക്കുററിയിൽകൂടിയാണു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വരുന്നതു എന്നു മെംബർക്കറിയാമൊ?

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: ഇവിടത്തെ കയററുമതി ഇറക്കുമതിയിൽ ഒരു സിംഹഭാഗവും കൊച്ചി തുറമുഖം വഴിയാണു നടക്കുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇവിടത്തെ കയററുമതി ഇറക്കുമതികൾ നമ്മുടെ തുറമുഖം വഴിനടത്തിയാൽ ഇവിടെയുള്ളവർക്കു തൊഴിൽ കിട്ടുകയും തൻമൂലം രാജ്യത്തു ഐശ്വര്യം വർദ്ധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

MR. JANARDANAN NAIR: ബംഗാൾ ഉൾക്കടലിൽനിന്നും വരുന്ന കപ്പലുകൾക്കു കൊച്ചി തുറമുഖത്തു വരുന്നതിനു കുറഞ്ഞ ചാർജ്ജുമുള്ളുവെന്നും മററു തുറമുഖങ്ങളിൽ കപ്പലുകൾ അടുക്കുന്നതിനു കൂടുതൽചാർജ്ജ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നും മെംബർക്കറിയാമൊ?

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: നമ്മുടെ തുറമുഖങ്ങളിൽ ചരക്കുകൾ കയററി ഇറക്കുന്നതിനും കപ്പലുകൾക്കു നിൽക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടസൌകര്യമുണ്ടാക്കി കൊടുത്താൽ കൊച്ചിയിൽ അടുപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനെക്കാൾ കുറഞ്ഞ ചാർജ്ജിൽ ആലപ്പുഴയൊ കൊല്ലത്തൊ കപ്പലുകൾ അടുക്കും. ഏതായാലും കൊല്ലത്തു ഒരു പീയർ ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

[Mr. P. S. Muhamed]

ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ആലപ്പുഴ പോർട്ടിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയത്തക്ക സംഖ്യകളൊന്നും ചേർത്തുകാണുന്നില്ല. ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം വരവു ഈ കൊല്ലം ഉണ്ടായില്ലെങ്കിലും ആലപ്പുഴ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ പ്രധാന തുറമുഖമാകയാൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടി അവിടെ കൂടുതൽ പതിയണമെന്നുള്ള എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായംകൂടി ഇവിടെ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: Sir, I support the motion before the House. Of the three important ports in Travancore, the Quilon port stands second in importance. Formerly even sailing vessels were constructed at Quilon and there was traffic between Quilon and Ceylon by means of sailing vessels. Statistics for the years 1114 and 1115 will show that while 368 and 220 steamers touched Alleppey, 77 and 43 touched Quilon. With regard to sailing vesssels while 97 and 34 respectively touched the Quilon port in 1114 and 1115 only 29 and 36 touched Alleppey. I submit, Sir, that while in 1114 only 29 sailing vessels touched Alleppey, 97 vessels touched Quilon port. That shows the volume of trade which is going through the port of Quilon. Looking to the natural advantages as a port, Quilon, I should submit, stands foremost on the western coast. The one defect with reference to the ports on the Indian coast is that there is no rocky beach or coast-line. With reference to Quilon I beg to point out that there is a rocky coast line on the side of Thankasseri up to the Neendakara Bridge. This goes further into the sea thereby preventing the possibility of the silting of the sea shore way by the sand. That is an advantage peculiar to Quilon. But there is a disadvantage also; whereas there is a mud bank on the Alleppey side which gives a peaceful sea, there is no mud bank in Quilon.

PRESIDENT: The real difficulty with regard to Quilon is the current.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: But there are other advantages also. While there is a light-house at Alleppey Quilon has a better light-house though it is at Thankasseri. There is a pier at Alleppey as well as at Valiathura, Trivandrum, but there is no pier at Quilon. It is a very great disadvantage. In Quilon latterly there is the development of the cashewnut industry for which many steamers go to and fro. The ilmenite industry attracts sea going vessels to Quilon. There are other sea-going industries also. So when we consider the disadvantage which the Quilon port is undergoing now for lack of a pier. I submit Government should devote their particular attention towards the construction of a pier at Quilon. Sir, the train touches Quilon, but this is not available at Alleppey. Now, of course, the train is extended for the convenience of the Trivandrum port. In Quilon there is the natural convenience of the train, of the Transport bus the canoes and of the different industries like cashewnut, ilmenite and other ancient industries such as cotton weaving and coir yarn weaving and

tile making. Considering all these things, the importance of Quilon can never be minimised. The natural importance of Quilon should be augmented by the effort of Government by adding a pier to Quilon. With these words I support the motion.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Sir, I accept the principle of the motion. When I say that, I should not be understood to be opposing the proposal for the construction of a pier at Quilon. Because of my long connection with Quilon, because of my vested and other interests there, I am very much handicapped to explain the actual position regarding the construction and the benefit of a pier at Quilon.

Sir, it appears to me that the position is like this. According to the Interportal Trade Convention we are able to levy an export duty. When we entered into the Cochin Harbour Scheme, the export duty that ought to have gone to this State was by some reason or other included along with the receipts of the Cochin Harbour and was sought to be given back as a portion of the total receipts. If my information is correct.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, may I know whether the member is aware that the export duty is not included in the sharing of the customs revenue

PRESIDENT: Order, order, I think I must correct the members, in regard to this. Export duty has been preserved to this State both under the Interportal Trade Convention and under the Cochin Harbour Agreement. The Cochin Harbour Agreement expressly says that it will deal only with the import duties collected at the ports from Quilon to Munambom. So the question of export duty does not arise.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: If my information is correct, all the ships that come to our ports from the Bay of Bengal have to pay higher rates than the rates they have to pay to call at the Cochin Harbour.

PRESIDENT. It was, just now the Cochin Port is one of the most expensive ports in India.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Sir, I base my statement on the information that I have received and on the fact that the rice imported into Travancore is first imported into Cochin and then brought here through the water ways. If the rate to the Cochin Harbour is not cheaper than the rates to any of the Travancore ports, I wonder how rice is imported into Travancore through Cochin and not through the Travancore ports.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether water communication is not cheaper than land communication?

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: That is exactly what I mentioned. Because it was cheaper to import rice to Cochin Harbour and bring it to Travancore through the water ways, rice is not imported into Travancore direct. The cost of taking things from the ships to the godowns in port area at Cochin is very much less even in ordinary times compared to that in our ports not to mention of its enormous increase in our Port areas in monsoon

[Mr. Kannanthodath Janardanan Nair]

times—and hence goods are shipped into Travancore through the Cochin Port. So unless we are able to reduce that charge, with or without a Pier, we will not be able to divert the trade to our Ports. The cheapness of transport through waterways, also press for such a reduction and contribute much to the present diversion of trade to Cochin. Therefore, Sir, I doubt very much whether any investment on a pier at Quilon will in any way contribute either to the rise of the commercial and other transactions of Quilon or to the increase in the revenue of the State. Inspite of any such investment for the Pier the condition of Quilon with regard to export and imports, I am afraid will not improve unless along with it other serious disabilities such as the existance of currents rocks etc., are done away with or checked thereby making it a major Port cheap and conivnient for shipping. So Sir I neither support nor oppose the motion.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether the member is of opinion that there is real necessity for constructing a pier at Quilon?

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: I said at the very outset that I am not against the proposal for constructing a pier at Quilon. On the other hand I was holding the opinion that unless Quilon is going to be converted to a major port a pier alone will not improve the existing facilities or conditions.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I take it that the member agrees to that?

PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. M. L. D'CRUZ: I wish to make a few observations regarding the improvements to be made to the Trivandrum Port. The Trivandrum pier was constructed as long ago as 1913 and since it was constructed, the Railway to the City was extended and business increased. From the accounts of the imports, it is apparent that the Trivandrum Pier imported in 1922 only about two lakhs and now it has increased to six to seven lakhs per year. Considering the necessities of the Trivandrum pier. I can strongly say that it requires improvement, especially as it has more anchoring facilities for steam ships in this port than in any other ports in Travancore. If the present pier is extended still further, I am sure that imports can be had through this pier, even during some months in the Monsoon period.

Another point to which I wish to draw the attention of Government is the condition of the storing godowns in Trivandrum port area. Now, much difficulty is being experienced with regard to the storage of goods at the port premises and the present charges levied by the customs for storage are also higher than those in Cochin or any other ports in the Malabar coast. My friend Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai was refering to Leeapuram Port and its possibilities to improve. I may tell the house that few months ago, I had the opportunities to

attend landing of cargo through that Port and from the experience it is evident that the vessels cannot anchor closer to the coast as there is rock-beds to a distance of 2 to 3 miles. When Schooners of less loading capacity cannot anchor closer then I may ask the honourable member how steamers can take their anchorage? With these observations, I support the motion.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Government have already recognised the necessity for constructing a pier at Quilon. Representatives of certain Engineering firms were got down and consulted. The work may have been started, but for the war. The materials cannot be got and steel is not available. I can assure the House that the work will be started as soon as war is over.

PRESIDENT: There are a number of questions that have been raised on this matter and I think it is essential that the policy of Government with regard to Ports should be formulated. The Cochin Harbour Agreement, as I said before, deals only with import duties. The export duties to the extent that we can impose them are unaffected either by the Inter—Portal Convention or by the Cochin Harbour Agreement. The Cochin scheme however, has involved a very great expenditure in regard to several stages of which this Government have contributed their one-third share. The Cochin Harbour was developed at a very rapid rate and its progress might be said to have been extraordinary, as indeed is known from the profits or our share of the profits that have been derived and have been included in the Budget. But the very expenditure or the largeness of the expenditure and the present abnormal conditions have made it necessary in these difficult times for Cochin willy-nilly to increase the landing, shipping and other fees. The result therefore is that Cochin is getting to be somewhat less attractive to ships than it used to be before. A review of the statistics regarding the Cochin Harbour would disclose this circumstance. The duties and revenues of Travancore depend upon the prosperity and increase of trade in Cochin. This does not mean of course that we should neglect our own ports which have several definite advantages.

I may also mention another circumstance in order that public attention here and elsewhere may be focussed on that matter. The Cochin Government authorities are endeavouring to impose income-tax and super-tax upon Travancore concerns which ship their produce from Cochin. In other words with reference to the shipping of tea or ilmenite or other produce that is taken into Cochin, the Cochin authorities, under their present Incometax law, are endeavouring to tax them as carrying on business in Cochin so that some of those large concerns may have to pay a double dose of income-tax. In the case of Cochin there is no reciprocity and no deduction or no preventive against double taxation. As between Travancore and British India, there is a policy of reciprocity and an allowance for double taxation. As between Cochin and Travancore, that policy has not yet been implemented, though I am full of hope that the Cochin Government, which has throughout evinced great co-operation to bring about the best relations between the two States, will give its attention seriously to this

[President.]

matter. I am mentioning all this for the purpose of showing that there are still many grounds for concentrating upon and not losing sight of the development of our ports. The conclusion to be drawn from all these circumstances is that there is considerable room for the improvement of the Travancore ports and for making them efficient places for export and import. Government are therefore paying special attention to Alleppey and Quilon and are likely to pay special attention also to Leepuram, of which mention has been made. The trouble, however, in regard to Quilon has already been referred to in the debate. The trouble is that unlike Alleppey there is no mud bank and therefore there is no shock absorber against the terrific onslaught of the surf and the current which on that part of the coast are very excessive. The pier therefore can be considered only side by side with other expedients like groynes for the purpose of checking the force of the surf. The construction of the pier originally undertaken at a particular estimate was, on further consideration, found to present more difficulties than at one time seemed to be likely to confront this Government on account of the additional precautions that have become indispensable. The cost has therefore increased. It is that and that alone which has made a certain amount of delay in this matter.

The motion was thereon with drawn.

The Demand was then put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XVIII - EDUCATION —GRANT TO TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY.

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: I move under demand XVIII for a grant of Rs, 8,25,000 to the University of Travancore.

Motion Nos. 1 to 3.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI :

1. To omit the allotment of Rs. 82,24,000 for grant to the Travancore University

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI :

2. To omit the allotment of Rs. 8,25,000 for grant to the Travancore University

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI :

3. To omit the allotment of Rs. 8,25,000 for grant to the Travancore University

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI I submit that the motion is out of order because either it should have been a motion for reduction of one rupee or it should have been a motion for a omission of the whole allotment for the Women's College. It is neither of them and therefore is evidently a motion which is out of order.

MR. PUTHUPPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Motions 1, 2 and 3 are inadmissible

PRESIDENT: I should like you to elucidate the matter.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: A motion for omission of an alotment is unlike a cut motion, a substantive motion, that is a princile merely stating that no allotment need be made, under a parti cular demand. Here this is intended to be discussed as a cut motion. (1) to

discuss the desirability of abolishing the Women's College, (2) to discuss the desirability of introducing compulsory military training in the Colleges and (3) to discuss the desirability of giving due importance to the Malayalam language. They are all cut motions, but the motions as they are framed are really substantive motions for omission of the whole allotment and therefore they are not admissible here as cut motions to be discussed.

PRESIDENT: Is there not any rule where a token motion is to be given in the programme?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: There is provision for a reduction motion—a motion which is sought to be a deduction—which should be a nominal sum not exceeding Rs. 5.

PRESIDENT: As a matter of legislative procedure and in order to focus attention on particular topics, the practice current both in Parliament and in the Indian Legislatures is to adopt a token motion as an expedient. But neither Parliament nor the Indian Legislatures have negatived the possibility of an honourable member saying that there should be no provision for the University. Is there anything against it under the Rules?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: There should be—

PRESIDENT: What I want from the honourable members is this: There has been no rule in any Legislature to the effect that it is open to this House to say for instance that there should be no grant for the University. What is done elsewhere is that token motions are first entered in the Agenda paper and the motions for grants entered afterwards as is well known during the debates.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: That was the practice here also.

PRESIDENT: Is objection taken to the order in which motions are printed on the ground that token motions should come first. In that case, it only wants a re-distribution.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: The real substantive objection is not in regard to the place where it is put in but in regard to the form itself. A motion for omission is a substantive motion that no allotment be given and under that a censure or token motion cannot be discussed.

PRESIDENT: The point is this: Supposing he had not adopted a somewhat roseate procedure and brought in the womens' College. Then perhaps he would have been alright. What has apparently happened in this case is that the honourable member has started with the idea that some kind of subject should be entered to indicate the object of each motion. Strictly speaking, the portion in brackets is either misleading or supererogatory. The statements in brackets is only an indication given by the member that that is the matter on which he is going to speak. From that point of view he is at liberty to discuss the motion.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: You, as President, are at liberty.

PRESIDENT: Order. Order. I am asking you whether the portion within brackets is to be considered only as guidance to Government member or is a part of the motion itself.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, in the papers supplied to the honourable members, it will be noticed that in respect of the motion no place is provided in the motion sheet for indicating the object of the motion. But in regard to token motions there is a place. You have directed in your ruling that the members should give a guidance of the object of the token motion. So the reasons alleged here may not be ignored. In any case motion No. 1 could not be admitted. The motion is for the omission of the total allotment.

MR. KAINIKARAI M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: So far as the motion is concerned, there is nothing preventing a member from moving for the omission of the total allotment. If Mr. Narayana Pillai had merely asked for the omission of the total allotment without indicating the subject, I would not have objected to that. But what I say is that Mr. Narayana Pillai will not be comptent to discuss under this motion the question of the abolition of the Women's College.

PRESIDENT: I think what Mr. Narayana Pillai proposes to say— I am going to hear him—is that the Women's College should not be allowed to continue perhaps because they are still keeping up that edifice.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, I propose to say exactly what you have indicated.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I wish to bring to your notice another aspect of the question. If this is allowed and the matter is pressed to a division then the whole amount will be removed from the budget.

PRESIDENT: The matter is one of some importance. Although in this particular case there is no accute trouble, I think the main question has to be decided. Usually token motions will have to be given precedence in the agenda for the reason indicated by Mr. Velayudhan Pillai. Both as a matter of convenience and as a matter of principle, those questions which can be dealt with in detail and as to which a deduction can be made might be more conveniently dealt with because if a token motion were carried, it might also affect the final cut motion. The order of printing is a matter of procedure for which the member is not responsible. So, now and hereafter, if there are token motions and also motions for the total omissions of the grant the token motions will take precedence.

Now, I will come to the present motion. As I said, it is not possible to discuss any particular question like the desirability of abolishing the women's College or introducing compulsory military training in the colleges in connection with the omissions of the total grant. A total omission is not a token motion in the sense that particular matters are formulated and canvassed. From that point of view all these statements, such as "to discuss the desirability of abolishing the Women's College" become superfluous and are really inadmissible in the reduction of the total grant. Subject to this, I held that it is open to a member to move for the omission of a total grant. But he will be allowed to do so

only after the token motions are discussed. It will also be clearly understood that a particular administrative reform or procedure or the way in which University affairs, might be improved may be mentioned only in passing. It will be a vote of censure and not regarded as a desire for bringing about improvement in the affairs of the University.

The token motions will now proceed. The next motion stands in the name of Mr. K. Kunju Panikkar.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, I rise to a point of order. I do not say that there is any thing against this motion in the Assembly Rules. But I must say that this is a subject which is entirely academical and which we must normally leave to the authorities of the College. It is a matter in which even the University authorities ought not interfere. Therefore consistently with the principle you laid down the other day, I submit that this is not a subject which might be discussed with benefit on the floor of this House. So I request for a ruling for our future guidance.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: Sir, when a member sent an interpellation relating to the University, you pointed out that since the University is an independent body with which the Government, as such, has nothing to do, answer will not be given. You also suggested that at the time of the cut motions a member may point out the policy which should influence the University. This is something which we, the members of the House, want to point out to the authorities of the University for their guidance in the choice of the candidates.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, whatever may be the rules and procedure governing the administration of the University we are governed by section 17 and Rule 28 of the Legislative Reforms Act. Specific cases are given there in which we are prohibited from discussing certain matters. This matter is not included in the categories enumerated there. Anyhow we are asked to sanction Rs.8,25,000 as grant to the University. According to the honourable member who raised the objection, we cannot put any interpellation or discuss any cut motion regarding administration of the University. When that point is raised the Chair observed that it would be more appropriate if any particular matter is brought to the notice of Government and the Chair by means of a cut motion. But now Sir, when that course is adopted by another member, that is also objected to on the ground that the University is an autonomous body. I am at a loss to understand the logic of this. If both the methods of asking questions or tabling cut motions which are permitted under the provisions of the Statute cannot be availed of, by the members, I fail to understand any other way open to us for bringing to the attention of Government the vagaries or irregularities that may be committed by the University authorities. Sir, is it not just and proper that we should get the information by means of answers to questions and motions, which may enable us to decide whether the grant to the University should be sanctioned or refused. So my opinion is that the House should have the honour to discuss the administrative policy of the University.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: In other words we are now called upon to vote Rs. 8,25,000 for the University. We cannot do anything, except saying yes or no. I think that is the position which we have come to.

PRESIDENT: The question has been raised and it will be my duty to lay down the principles which will guide not only the relations of this House with the University but also with other self-governing institutions like the Municipalities. Now, there are Legislative Rules and there are conventions governing the conduct of the legislative bodies. The work of the legislative body does not solely consist in implementing or working out the rules as they stand in the statute or under the rules and standing orders. The work or the activity of a legislative body includes and connotes the establishment of certain healthy conventions, which guide the work of the legislative *vis a vis* other bodies. There is no doubt that excepting where a matter is *sub judice*, there is no objection to certain matters connected with the courts of justice being discussed in a legislature. Nevertheless, throughout the world, wherever parliamentary institutions have come into existence, a convention has sprung up of trying to avoid discussions of detail in matters pertaining to the judiciary as apart from discussions of principle. I am going to ask the assistance of this honourable House in the matter of laying down analogous conventions in the case of statutory autonomous bodies like the Municipalities and the University. These corporations are guided by their own statute and statutory bodies and authorities whose constitution and powers are based upon the same principles which have brought the legislature into existence. It cannot be lost sight of that the University has a Senate, in which there is nominated as well as popular element wherein the principle of election also plays apart. The Senate in relation to the University stands in the same position as the Legislature in relation to Government. It must be said that it is a parallel body to the Legislature, though of course, of less importance from the point of view of the general administration of the country in the body politic. That being so, I hope it will be conceded that the proper mode of approach and the function of this body to the activities of the University would be that this body will exercise and not relinquish its right of exercising very close superintendence over the financial transactions and the policy of the University. What I was at some pains to establish during my preceding remarks was, that it would be the right procedure for this body to establish a precedent according to which, academic matters, nominations to specific appointments and small matters of detail, where after all autonomy becomes indispensable and is given to these bodies, are not to be interfered with. To the extent to which this body exercises its right of saying that in its opinion the University has not acquired or deserved the support of this body in the matter of grants because on such and such a matter of principle on which, not as an academic body but as a body of public men, versed and instructed in public affairs, this body has come to the conclusion that a particular expenditure or a particular policy is not sound, it may express its desire or even record

its censure. My ruling would therefore be that whilst there is no statutory prohibition against the discussion of the financial details in the University Budget or the policy of the University, yet it is advisable on all grounds and from many paramount considerations, that this body should establish a convention not to interfere with or discuss details of the academic procedure of a body which is essentially academic and is composed of academic experts but to confine itself to those large questions of policy in which this House as well as the Senate have a parallel and concurrent jurisdiction and equal modes of expression of opinion and equal facility and opportunities for getting that inside knowledge on which alone that opinion should prevail. In other words, I am pleading to this House for the establishment of that convention by which only principles will be discussed and not matters of detail. From that point of view I hold, and I trust that this House would support me in that ruling that, questions like the admission of particular students or particular communities is a matter which should be left to the discretion of the University. And inasmuch as the matter is the establishment of a convention, I should like to have the opinion of this Honourable House on this matter, namely whether they are willing to establish a convention. I want the opinion of the Honourable House whether they are willing to discuss matters like those comprised in motion numbers 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 whether they regard them as matters of principle and are willing to discuss them or whether they are matters of detail which should be left to the discretion of the University.

The question that discussion on the motion numbers referred to above be allowed was put to vote and lost.

PRESIDENT: The question before the House is that a sum of Rs. 8,25,000 under Demand XVIII—Travancore University be granted.

The motion was put and carried.

The grant was made.

MR. MURUKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Sir, I wish to make an appeal to the Chair. Now a ruling has been laid down and the House has accepted the position enunciated from the Chair and the Demand relating to the University has been approved by the Legislature.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member is not entitled to make an appeal after the grant has been made.

MR. MURUKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: I do concede that. I wish to explain my difficulty over this point. Now a ruling has been given to us to the effect that the Legislature and the Senate are two parallel bodies. Matters of detail connected with the University will be attended to by the Senate and the general principles if any may be discussed here was the understanding that has been come to.

PRESIDENT: I will clarify the point. I said and adhere to the opinion that there is no statutory inhibition or prohibition against such discussion. But I wanted to know whether this House was willing to establish a convention which I referred to and that is why instead of giving the ruling on the matter I wanted to be fortified by the opinion of the Honourable House which I have obtained. Now, the Honourable member may proceed.

MR. MURUKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN : Our opinion has been taken. I accept that position. I wish to bring to the notice of the House this one fact. The university is an autonomous body constituted under a special Statute. When the University was constituted, several branches which were in the purview of discussion of this Assembly have gone over to the University. Latterly, several other public institutions such as the Fisheries Department, Public Health Department etc. have been added on. This is a matter which affects the interests of all the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja. As far as this Assembly is concerned there are certain constitutional safeguards provided.

PRESIDENT : I may interrupt the honourable member to this extent In so far as the University is entrusted by Government with the duties which are not within the four corners of the University Statute, if the University as a public body takes up on itself extra duties which normally devolve upon a department of Government, to that extent, University will be fulfilling functions of a department, of Government and will be susceptible to the same treatment and to the same budgetary and other procedure as other department of Government. Supposing the function of the Public Service Commissioner were handed over to the University then of course the moment the University is bold enough to take up that funccion, from that moment the University will be subjected to the same financial and budgetary scrutiny as the Public Service Commissioner. The University has taken upon itself the running of the Fisheries Department as an agent of the Government and has been entrusted with the duty at a matter of financial or administrative prudence or expediency. It will be within the jurisdiction of the House to examine all details in regard to the work on Fisheries. What I am concerned to point out was that to the extent to which the University is purely an academical body to that extent, not by ruling or by Statute but by convention, this House shall not interfere.

MR. MURUKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN : What I want to point out is this. The motion of Mr. Kunju Panicker was to discuss that certain sections of His Highness' subjects find it impossible to get admission into our colleges by the rules made in that behalf. That was the matter that was sought to be discussed. The ruling is that for the time being this matter will be considered and decided by the Senate which consists of certain academic experts. The University Senate and Syndicate as it is constituted at present I am afraid has not got sufficient safeguards like the Legislature. There is difficulty to get representation for a vast majority of His Highness' subjects either by election or by nomination. I shall try to clarify that position. The first time when the University was brought into being, Government had the power of nominations to that body. Therefore members of certain communities like the Ezhavas, Muslims, Nadars and certain other educationally backward communities of the different section of the public, were nominated to that body. You may be aware of that fact by means of University Statute. In the present Senate, there is not even a single Ezhava. In the Syndicate there is the Mayor of Trivandrum. As far as the Muslim representation is concerned, there is the Inspector General. All these have taken place by means of nomination. I have

no quarrel over this matter. I do not plead for any communal elections there. All that I say is that there is such inequality. It has to be admitted on all hands that educationally backward communities cannot get representation either in the Senate or Syndicate. It is a very difficult task. Some communities have no colleges, no schools and the number of graduates is also very few. It would be rather impossible for them to send a member there by election. As for nomination, according to the Statute, the number of seats available with Government is limited. You may be aware of the list of the members in the Senate and Syndicate this year. Such being the case, I have no quarrel with the members of the Senate or the Syndicate. All those bodies consist of acadamic experts. All that I admit. At this juncture when we are living in an atmosphere of communal bias, is it proper, is it safe to give this entire right of financial and administrative jurisdiction in the hands of the Syndicate and the Senate.

I do not plead for communal representation. It is a fact admitted on all hands that educationally backward communities find it very difficult to get representation in the Senate as at present constituted. Some of the communities have no high schools or schools even and the number of graduates amongst them is very few and it will thus be impossible to get a representation. The number of seats available are very few. A list by communal war of the Senate and Syndicate members will make that position very clear. I have no quarrel with the members of the Senate or Syndicate. When we are living in an atmosphere of communal bias, is it safe to give this entire right in the hands of the Senate and Syndicate? All the interests are represented in this House. At this juncture when the whole University budget is to be discussed and approved, we have to very sympathetically consider and come to a conclusion on this matter.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: If this is the attitude of the House as is indicated by the decision already arrived at, does the member think that any useful purpose will be served by bringing this demand here?

MR. MURUKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Yes, the voting result would show that almost all the members except the officials and members of the Senate voted for the motion.

PRESIDENT: I should not like any convention to be established hastly even on a matter which is said to be essentially a domestic or what may be called an internal matter of the University. If there is any real feeling in the House that there is much more balanced opinion than is disclosed by the actual voting, I am perfectly prepared to suggest to the official members that they should refrain from voting and be guided by the result of the voting of other members. There is much to be said on both sides. I do not wish that certain communities should feel that in the Senate or the Syndicate they are not properly represented and that they have no voice in those bodies and that therefore what may be called the great policy of the University should be discussed

[President.]

on the floor of the House and the opinion of the House recorded. while I cannot deprive the members of their legitimate rights, I do not know whether it will be convenient or expedient to do so. If any honourable member feels that the official vote has upset the balance of the voting strength of the House, I have no objection to be guided by the opinion of the House. I am willing to allow further discussion on the matter and the members might decide for themselves after hearing such discussion.

MR. MURUKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: I pray that I should not be misunderstood when I say this. This is a matter which will very seriously affect the interest of certain communities especially the Ezhavas. I am one of those who is concerned with the educational advancement of the community. In 1114 we had about 300 Ezhava students in the Arts College. But the number is only 175 or 200 in the technical Colleges Sir, I shall point out by facts and figures that the Ezhavas do not get practically any admission. I wish to make an earnest appeal to you, Sir, because you are one of those who are responsible for saving us from the social disabilities that we had been suffering for age long and we are obliged for the noble part you have played in the promulgation of the world famous Temple Entry Proclamation. While we are grateful to you for what you have done to remove the social disabilities, we pray that you should not be a party to reduce the individuals to educational or economic slavery.

PRESIDENT: I had asked the opinion of the House as to whether it wishes to discuss these things or not. Apparently a complaint is made that the decision was really brought about by the vote of the official Members. I do not want that kind of reproaches levelled. If the honourable members want further discussion I am not going to rule it out. It was not a statutory ruling but the House decided not to discuss certain notions on the agenda paper.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: One very great difficulty presented to me in the course of the remarks by the Chair, and that is Sir, you have unequivocally declared that a discussion of the University Budget is not statutorily prohibited. That is the fundamental position. Now I ask whether this majority vote can go against that fundamental right. A motion of mine may be out-voted, but my right to discuss the Budjet can not be a matter of vote.

PRESIDENT: It is not a question of right or law, but of a convention. A convention can be implimented in various ways. For instance in the Parliament when such questions come up, somebody gets up and moves that the House do pass on to the next item. Everybody knows why that motion is made and agrees. It is one thing to have the right to discuss the matter and quite another not to do so actually by supporting some member who moves that the House pass on to the next item. Parliament for instance insists on its right to discuss a certain matter. The matter is brought in a certain form. But the Parliament makes up its mind not to discuss the matter as a matter of practice.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: By a vote of this House a motion can be determined. But to move a motion is a right conferred upon a Member by the statue of our legislature. No convention can seek to supercede this right. A convention may be in furtherance of a statutory right, if it is not provided for expressly, Should a convention over-ride the statutory right? I am not concerned with the merits of the convention whether it is good and healthy. A lot of confussion has crept in. Suppose I move a motion. It is up to the House to throw it out by a majority. And it passes on to the next item. When we are going to the University budget as you Sir pointed out, a motion may be moved and voted upon to pass on to the next item in the Agenda. Again it is for the House to decide to discuss the University Budget or not.

PRESIDENT: There is no question of interference with any right. Supposing, for instance, an examination takes place in the intermediate or B. A. The results are declared and only 20 per cent have passed. All the rest have failed. Examiners report on the matter, the Syndicate considers it and the University declares its verdict. Then is it or is it not open to this House as a matter of law to object to the grant for the University saying that the examination was very strict and the percentage of pass was very low? Would it be possible to discuss the nature of the question papers, the qualification of those who set the question papers, the kind of valuation, the possibility of the question papers being known to the students beforehand and all those things. I am only putting an extreme case to judge the possibility of this matter.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: I wish to point out the probable repercussions out side this House about the sort of the debate in this House.

PRESIDENT: We cannot help it.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: The University Budget was put before this House and we are not allowed to discuss and vote the grant. How are we to discuss and ventilate our views, we are at a loss to understand. By the sort of procedure adopted now we feel that we cannot touch the University Budget and influence their policy by any means. In the governing body of the University, *i. e* in the Senete, most of the communities cannot get representation. Communal feeling still subsists in the country and certain communities are still suffering on account of the historical economical or other reasons. If we cannot influence the present University by such discussions we shall be more comfortable if the Government would take up the responsibility of conducting the University rather than governed by a Senate, in which most of the communities are not represented. I beg to point out that the Chair should take a lenient view of the suggestions put forward by this House about their right to discuss.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: Sir, there are certain statutory bodies constituted under the Travancore University Act namely the Senate, the Syndicate and the Faculties which can deal with specific

[Mr. C. Chattanatha Karayalar.]

matters and which are competent to come to their own definite conclusions on those matters. Then supposing on the matters that are sought to be raised and discussed under these motions, this House comes to certain conclusions and on the same matters the University bodies come to different conclusions, then the decisions of this House will come into conflict with those decisions. Then, how can the statutory bodies constituted by the University Act function? That will create a difficult situation. So I suggest that those matters which can be legitimately dealt with by the University bodies should, as a matter of convention, be excluded from the discussion of this House. I suggest for the consideration of this House that this may be laid down as a convention.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : Now this House has voted on motion No. 3. "To omit the allotment of Rs. 8,25,000 for grant to the Travancore University to discuss the desirability of giving due importance to the Malayalam language." I wish to know whether this House is precluded from raising the matter on another occasion?

PRESIDENT : Certainly not.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : Sir, on a point of order. It was decided by a vote of the House that the motion for the total omission of the grant should not be moved. But the statute of this Legislature empowered it to consider and vote the grants. May I know whether this House is entitled to take the privilege of that provision in the Statute?

PRESIDENT : As I said, a convention could be established, and that convention is not derogatory to the statutory authority of the House. It may even be a standing convention. But grievous cases may arise. Supposing the University ceases to function or, for that matter, supposing a Municipality which does not function for a number of years but insists on grants to be paid by Government, it is open to the Government to say that they propose to interfere in their affairs. Parliament has made such exceptions. Even in the University Act, provision has been made for an enquiry to be ordered by Government in the affairs of the University but the extraordinary powers are not to be used lightly. In Great Britain, Royal Commission may be appointed and are appointed to investigate momentous and large issues, but even there the urge has generally come from the Universities themselves. However, in view of the complaints made by some honourable members on the floor of this House, I am not going to regard as final what this House has decided, because I am, in the last degree, loath to bring into the discussion under University grant or any other grant, questions of communal justice or injustice which have been raised in the course of the debate. No honourable member of this House should be in a position to feel that a particular community or group of communities have not had a chance for looking into the affairs of the University as other communities or, that motions are being passed over their heads the idea of taking into count the official vote can be given up.

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL : I think, Sir, it is fairly clear that your intention in placing the matter before the House was to see whether the House would be prepared to enter into a self-denying ordiance not to go into the details of the work of the University and impose upon itself restrictions when matters of the University are taken into consideration. When the point is established, that this is merely a matter of convention and that there is no need to enter into practical details, I agree to reconsider the position so that no honourable member of the House should have a feeling that even the self-denial was agreed to by some of the honourable members of this House without each member being fully alive to the significance of the convention.

PRESIDENT ; Does the honourable member remember the discussions which arose when Cecil Rhode made a donation to the University of Oxford and the question raised in the House of Commons with regard to the extent to which the House of Commons could interfere with the details of the disposal of the donation.

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL : I have heard about them, Sir.

PRESIDENT : Speaking, subject to correction, the Universities of Oxford claimed that they were a body which came into existence anterior to Parliament, and they had themselves brought into existence certain schools, colleges and foundations by virtue of powers given by charters and prior statutes. Strange though it may sound, they were suspicious of offers of grants because they argued that under the guise of giving grant to the University the House of Commons and the Government of England were seeking to interfere with the internal autonomy of the Oxford University. The House of Commons, as a matter of convention, does not interfere with the internal affairs of the University and the question of grants is left largely to a standing committee of the Treasury. Block grants are made without earmarking the objects. That is my recollection. But the matter must be looked into further.

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL : With regard to the difficulties which Mr. Karayalar has raised I must say, Sir, that he has raised an important question. It is for the honourable members to consider whether this House should ever put itself in a position to come into conflict with other statutory bodies like the senate of the University.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER ; May I know whether there is anything contradictory in giving a suggestion as to the policy which may be adopted by the University ?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL : No, provided that the suggestion is not backed up by a cut. With regard to actual cut motions I must say, that a large number of these lie directly within purview and the initiative of the Senate. It is hoped that the Senate will be in a position to take up the discussion of those policies. So far as the University is concerned, if the House agrees to impose upon itself a sort of self-denial and restriction to distinguish clearly between matters of policy and of detail, I think, there is no harm in taking up some of these matters

[Dr. K. L. Moudgill.]

and, even today, to resume the discussion on the basis of general policy. Matters of details should not be introduced. Therefore, I suggest that if the House wishes to discuss these matters, those discussions may be allowed. In the course of the discussion it should be made possible for any honourable member to move that we pass on to the next item on the agenda. If the House feels that the matter has been discussed adequately it may accept the motion. The object of the members will be served and yet the House will gradually establish traditions in support of the convention which has been suggested by you.

PRESIDENT : I do not think that this will work satisfactorily.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI : Sir, may I suggest that we may be given some time to study the matter as it is a very important one.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Sir, the Deputy President of this House made some observations regarding the difficulties that may arise on account of both this House and the University Senate coming into conflicting decisions on the very same matter. Sir, I have considered this matter and I feel that there may not be any difficulty in that direction, because even according to the statutory provisions governing this House any motion passed by this House will not bind Government. It is deemed to be only a recommendation made to Government by the House. Sir, in so far as we are giving a certain amount by way of grant to the University, and in so far as our University is not exempted from the purview of the Legislature under Section 17 and Rule 28 my considered opinion is that we may be allowed to discuss cut motions relating to the administrative policy of the University. The decisions arrived thereon will be deemed only as recommendations to Government. The Government may then be pleased to consider the matter and take the necessary action on such decisions so that the Government grant is properly used in accordance with the legitimate aspirations of this House.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR : Will it not amount to a sort of pressure upon Government, however mild it may be ?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : No. It should not be deemed to be a pressure to bear upon Government. If this House is enabled to discuss a particular cut motion, it will come to a decision on such matter and this decision need be deemed only as a recommendation made to Government by this House. Government may inform the University of the decision of this House.

PRESIDENT : Very, well, I see your point.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : Sir, one point which I wish to make clear at the very outset is that there has been no attempt on the part of anybody to make it impossible for the House to do any of its functions or to rob it of any of its powers.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN : Then what was the effect of the voting of the House ?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: The effect of the voting must have been fully in the minds of the members who voted. It was a decision arrived at by this House. It was not in the form of a ruling from the Chair. The House itself can think of the matter and say "We do not propose to deal with the matter." That was what happened. If the House is of the impression that that vote was rather hastily given and they want the position to be reconsidered, then it is open to you, Sir, to allow them to vote again and decide the matter. Anyhow, I do not wish the House to have the impression that I am in any way less anxious than any other member to safeguard the interests or the powers of this House.

Sir, here the motions thrown out include motions for omission of the grant and motions for reduction of one rupee. There is no intention to prevent the House from throwing out the total grant. There is no intention to prevent the House from moving motions for reductions of one rupee. The only point that I wish to place before the House is whether the House must have the right or rather exercise their right to go into the details of the working of the University or not. My suggestion is that the House might fully utilise their powers for moving motions for the omission of the grant and for the reduction of the grant so long as the House is satisfied in criticising general principles and policies. When you come to matters of detail, my suggestion is that the House should not go into them. The first motion before the House for instance is a motion regarding admission to colleges. I may say, Sir, that that is exactly the type of a subject into which this Assembly should not go.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Suppose the motion is that 50 percent. of the admission to the college classes should be reserved to the educationally backward communities. Does it relate to the general policy?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: It is much more an academical question than a question of general policy.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether there is such a provision in the Madras University rules as regards admission to the college classes?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, I am not aware of such a provision there. If there is such a provision it is fundamentally wrong.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether a sub committee has been appointed to advise them in regard to admissions?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: I am not aware. What I want to say, Sir, is that in the matter of admissions, I would go a step further and say that even the University authorities should not interfere in that. Even the Senate and the Syndicate should not interfere in that. It is a matter which should be left to be decided by the head of the institution, namely, the Principal of the college,

[Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai.]

according to the advice of the Board of Studies. Taking, for example, the college of Science, I would say that admission to it is a matter to be left to the Principal of the College of Science helped by the professors for the particular subjects and advised by the Board of Studies for Science.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: By such a process may I know whether the effect of the reservations made here in regard to admission to backward classes will be nullified?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: I am not prepared to admit the position, Sir. Again, taking the case of the Engineering College, the principles of admission should be left to the Engineering College authorities and the Board of Studies in Engineering. It is only when we find that the college authorities are committing irregularities that the Syndicate or the Senate itself must go into the question. Therefore, Sir, to have it dragged even beyond the University authorities and have it discussed on the floor of this House will, I think, be an unhealthy interference with the day to day activities of the University.

Sir, it was stated that without discussing the matter on the floor of this House, public opinion cannot be brought effectively to bear in the working of the University. I think that even there, the House is rather making a hasty judgment. Sir, the Syndicate and the Senate contain elected and nominated representatives. The Senate includes members of this House as well as the members of the Sri Chitra State Council.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: How many Ezhava members are there?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: The University Calender is a public document and the member can look into that.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Being a member of the Senate will the honourable member kindly give the names of the Ezhava members in the Senate?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: I do not think, Sir, that a member of the Senate is bound to give such information. This House has sent its representatives and if the public has got anything important to be brought to the notice of the University, I say that it can easily be done through the members who have been sent to the Senate from the public bodies and through the Senate to the other University authorities and that there is no necessity to bring the matter here.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Suppose from the Administration Report we find that the number of students who passed from the Arts College is very poor, and I wish by moving a cut motion to bring to the attention of the Government that the teaching in the Arts College is very poor, am I permitted to do that?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Under the convention that the House has been pleased to adopt, it is not permissible,

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: What does the honourable member say with regard to the honourable member Mr. V. Kunjukrishnan's difficulty that his community is not being represented in the Senate to safeguard their interests?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, I must say that Ezhavas are represented not only in the Senate but even in the Syndicate. Mr. M. Govindan was a member of the Syndicate from its very inception. After the expiry of his term, Mr. C. O. Madhavan became a member of the Senate and also of the Syndicate.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: Was Mr. Madhavan appointed there because he was the Mayor of the Corporation?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: No, Sir he was nominated, cent per cent. in his personal capacity.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: May I know whether the Mayor is an ex-officio member of any of these bodies?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: No, Sir. Moreover in this case he became a member of the Syndicate before he became the Mayor.

PRESIDENT: I find that already an hour and twenty minutes have elapsed and there is only forty minutes more for the discussion of the demand.

I think that all things considered and having regard to the importance of the subject itself and the fairly strong feelings that have been evinced by various speakers, the best plan for the House and there again I shall ask the House to vote on the matter—would be to go on discussing these grants without prejudice to the decision of this question on which much more thought has to be bestowed than has been bestowed till now, because, frankly speaking, the matter came up on the spur of the moment. Merely because I had some memory of the discussion in the House of Commons, I appealed for a convention and asked for the opinion of the House. Some of the honourable members apparently believe that sufficient thought had not been bestowed on the question and I am therefore perfectly prepared, if this honourable House so decides, to proceed on the basis that without prejudice to the discussion of this question of principle, for the time being, we may proceed with the discussion of this grant. The whole question is whether the honourable House is prepared to adopt that line. The official members will not vote.

Some Honourable Members: We shall proceed on that basis.

PRESIDENT: It must be distinctly understood at this stage that, having regard to what has happened the ruling to the extent to which it has gone, the appeal for the convention to the extent to which it has gone, while it may stand on the rolls and the records of this House, will not be taken as binding this House to a definite decision one way or the other, until another opportunity is given to this House and to the Chair—to the House to put forward its point of view and to the Chair to give its ruling. On that basis, the House will now proceed with the motions.

Motion No. 4.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: Sir, I move—

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The Demand has already been put and voted upon and the motions on that Demand cannot be moved now.

PRESIDENT: After all, it is open to the House to come to the conclusion that a previous vote was a snatch vote or a vote in which it did not express its will. If there is any doubt about it, I shall put that to the vote. If a vote has been taken in ignorance or by a misapprehension of what really was meant, then the House can certainly go back on that vote. There is nothing against doing that in the rules or the standing orders.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: Sir, by this motion I beg to point out certain grievances. By the historical causes and by a long course of events which were transpiring in Travancore certain important and numerically superior classes and subjects of His Highness the Maharaja were prevented even from entering the Government schools and colleges. This was done by the established policy of the Government. It was only very recently that all classes of His Highness' subjects were given universal admission into schools and colleges. By the policy of Government, certain important sections and communities among the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja were denied the elementary right of getting themselves qualified for Public Service and other useful activities of life. So also by a long course of conduct, most of these communities were not even allowed to enter the Public Services. Recently by the agitation of the aggrieved communities and by the sympathetic policy of the Government, the Government allowed all communities admission into the schools and colleges and the Public Service. Now, when the admission into the Public Service is definitely formulated under the orders of the Government, there arises an important question of getting qualified hands from important communities. The situation is that, if, for a certain appointment, a particular University qualification also is indispensable and if the communities who were denied educational facilities are prevented from getting academic qualifications by any general principles adumbrated, I submit that those communities will have to stand aloof and forego their claims even in the Public Service. So I beg to submit or rather to point out one important feature. Formerly Police Inspectors, Excise Inspectors and so many other important officers could discharge their duties without having even the qualification of a graduate and they were discharging their duties efficiently, as we all know. Now by the present policy and tendency of the people, innumerable graduates, graduates-in-law and persons possessing other qualifications including European qualifications are to be seen among the members of the various privileged communities in the land. We have got so many persons—influential and wealthy with greater qualifications, with qualifications which are not quite required for places such as the Police Inspector, Excise Inspector, Tahsildar and so on. Those people come

and say—You see that "We are England returned. We have got so many qualifications. That man of Backward Community has got only the qualification of the Travancore University or the Madras University; and so let that man be denied his right and let us be given the chance of going in for his place because we are better equipped with education". Of course, they are better qualified—

PRESIDENT: Order, order. I do not know whether the honourable members are aware that persons returning from England are not guaranteed any right as a matter of fact. Directions have been issued to Departments to the effect that no preference need be given to any foreign degrees. It has been laid down as a specific rule and the rule is being enforced rigorously.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: What I wish to say is that if a person from a certain community possesses the minimum qualification and if he is entitled by communal rotation to get a place for study or in service then the minimum qualification should be considered as sufficient. With reference to technical education also, I submit that the minimum qualification should be considered as the standard for admission of that person to the University or technical education. Only thus members of certain backward communities can get themselves qualified and get admission into the technical branches of Public Service. It is to safeguard such interests, Sir, that I point out that particular attention should be bestowed to the amenities and convenience of certain classes of people in the matter of selection to courses of technical studies. Unless some such consideration is given many people with better qualifications in the privileged communities will knock off all the places and the backward classes with the average and minimum qualifications will be deprived of their rights. In order to prevent such a state of affairs, the necessary policy should be laid down by the Government or should be adopted by the University. The majority of the Senate members being privileged class men may ignore this course. Among the Senate members there may be persons who may have this view, but may not be bold to suggest or press such communal claims due to so many causes. Anybody who is putting forward a communal claim may be looked upon with a sort of scornful eyes. I say certain people are not thus prepared to press and some others hesitate to point out their communal rights. Some may consider it is out-of-fashion to emphasise communal rights. So, Sir, I submit that when such delicacies are standing on the way of Senators, and the Senators from these backward people being few and far between, we should be allowed to press this point in this House so that it may be brought to the pointed attention of the Government, who in turn may bring it to the notice of the Senate and the Syndicate of the University. It is with this view that I move this motion.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: Sir, I support the motion. In supporting the motion, I may be permitted just to make some passing reference regarding the broad policy of the interference of this legislature with the

[Mr. K. G. Govindan]

University. Sir, this House is asked to make a grant of nearly 8 lakhs of rupees to the University. My humble submission is that the House must necessarily have a right to make some suggestion atleast regarding the government of the University. Sir, you made the other day a reference to Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee how he instituted a Tibetan chair and afterwards assistant professors, and when the matter was questioned, how he answered that question by instituting a Chinese chair &c and how finally he had to resign. So I gathered that in the fight between the University and the Government, Government finally succeded, that is to say, Government established- - -

PRESIDENT : Others would say that it was the Government that yielded. The Hon'ble member may know from the History of Lord Lytton, how Sir Ashutosh declined to come back as Vice Chancellor and how he still ruled the Uneversity and later his son accepted the Vice-chancellorship and continued the tradition of his father.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: Sir, with due respect to the House, I must say something about the method of voting that occurred.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. We cannot talk over the whole business and discuss the matter again and again.

MR. K,G.GOVINDAN: There was a ruling by the Chair that we should discuss broad principles and when the question was put to the House whether questions Nos. 5 to 11 could be discussed upon, the House said "no" and 'when the House was asked whether quetions Nos 1 to 4 could be discussed, then also the House said "no".

PUTHUPALLI S KRISHNA PILLAI : On a point of order, Sir. A motion is before the House and the member's statement should refer only to the motion before the House.

MR. K. G GOVINDAN; My submission is only this. Questions Nos. 1 to 3 contain very broad principles,

PRESIDENT : Order, order. The motion before the House is to discuss about the policy of giving admission to the various college classes and courses of studies, and the Hon'ble member will confine his attention to that.

MR. K. G GOVINDAN: I strongly support the motion.

MR. MURUKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN; I wish to support the motion. The point that I wish to mention to this House is that in the matter of admission to the colleges, 25% of the places allowed to each college is reserved with the Principals concerned for providing for members who were not admitted to the examination. Now, Sir, I shall try to illustrate this position by certain concrete examples. The Engineering College was started three years ago. In the degree course, every year 21 students are admitted. Last time I think during the Budget Session, 30 interpellations were answered from which you would find that in 1114 only one Ezhava was admitted to the degree course and one Muslim who is not a native of Trivandrum was admitted and all the others were from other castes which are educationally advanced.

In 1115 also only one Ezhava was admitted although I know that there were several applicants who have passed the Intermediate Examination in the First class with distinction. So far as this year is concerned, the facts and figures are not available although I have asked for information about the admissions to the Engineering College. I shall make my position clear. For making the selection there is a selective test. For the degree course, applications are called for. When students with advanced educational qualifications apply they are not taken. Only students who have got a degree are taken. Several people from the advanced communities have been selected. My only submission is that provision should be made for those communities who are backward in point of education.

As far as admission to the Science College is cocerned--

PRESIDENT. Will the Pro-Vice-Chancellor be able to say whether there were applications from the Ezhava community?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL. Sir, there were no such applictions for the Degree course in the Engineering College.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: The board of studies lays down some rules and the rules are supposed to be carried out. But in fact when admissions are actually made we find that the students from backward communities do not get any admission or sufficient admission. I say this not on communai basis only. Suppose a man is staying in Trivandrum. If his son does not get admission he will not be able to send him elsewhere Therefore on the ground of poverty also this question must be considered. At least 50 per cent of the admissions should be reserved with the Principal for admitting such students. Even in Madras this questlon arose. There were complaints from Muslims, non-Brahmins and Scheduled Classes to the effect that they did not get sufficient number of places in the College classes. The question was enquired into by the Madras Government. A committee was constituted and as a result of their recommendations the admission was regulated. Recently the committee was abolished but complaints arose and it was again reappointed. Similarly something must be done here also. As I pointed out a few minutes ago owing to the restriction in the matter of getting admission into the Colleges the educational advancement of the communities is seriously affected. Among the Ezhava community, till about four years ago the number of admissions was on the increase. But now the number is going down. I hope the Pro-Vice-Chancellor will enquire into the matter. Now there are 63 students for the degree course in the Engineering College, According to rotation that has been fixed, out of 63 students there will be only 2 Ezhavas. What is the effect of it? The rotation has been fixed for the appointment of supervisors But they are denied admission to the Colleges. There is a belief among the people that if they apply they will not get admission to the Colleges.

PRESIDENT: What are the restrictions under the rules ?

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISNAN. A competitive examination is held. Last year from the Ezhava community, two candidates who had passed the Intermediate in the first class with distinction, had also applied. There was some *viva voce* examination or something of that sort.

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL. I hope the honourable member is not suggesting that the examiners of the University were prejudiced. If he is suggesting that I will have to protest against it most emphatically.

MR. MURUKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN. I think my honourable friend has misunderstood me. All that I am saying is that there are several reasons why my community is backward. But why cannot some provision be made for us? Is it not the intention of His Highness the Maharaja in creating this University that all the subjects of His Highness are benefited by it? If this restriction is made what will be the effect of it? Why should the people be eliminated from the University course? Therefore my only submission is that this is a matter which has to attract the very serious attention of Government. I know that the Government have explained the other day about the University. I also appeal to you, Sir, as Vice-Chancellor to exercise the influence you have got in the matter and to see that something is done.

MR. N VELU ACHARY: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻേറയും യൂണിവേർസിററി മേധാവികളുടേയും ദയാദൃഷ്ടിയിൽപെടുന്നതിനു രണ്ടു വാക്കു പറയുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. സർ, ലോകമെങ്ങും പേയിട്ര്യാററിസം നടമാടുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്തു നമ്മുടെ പൊന്നുതമ്പുരാൻ തിരുമനസ്സിലെ കാരുണ്യാതിരേകത്താൽ സിദ്ധമായ ഇവിടത്തെ യൂണിവേർസിററി അതിൻെറ പരിപാവനമായ ഉദ്ദേശം വിശേഷിച്ചും അവശസമുദായത്തോടു ദയാപുരസ്സരം നിർവഹിച്ചില്ല എങ്കിൽ അതിൽപരം കഷ്ടം മററെന്താണെന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. വിശ്വകർമ്മ സമുദായം മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സിലെ പ്രജകളിൽ ഒരു പ്രധാന വിഭാഗമാണെന്നുള്ള വിശ്വാസത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് ഞാൻ ഈപ്രകാരം പറയാൻ നിർബന്ധിതനായത്. കഴിഞ്ഞതവണ യൂണിവേഴ്സിററി മേധാവികൾ എത്രമാത്രം സത്യസന്ധതയോടും കൃത്യനിഷ്ഠയോടും മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ അഭിലാഷത്തെ ആദരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചു എന്നുള്ളതിനു ഒരു സംഗതി പറയാം. കഴിഞ്ഞ സെലക്ഷനിൽ എൻജിനീയറിംഗ് ഡിഗ്രി കോഴ്സിൽ ചേർന്നു പഠിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കായി വിശ്വകർമ്മ സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ഒരേ ഒരാൾമാത്രമെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നുള്ളു. അവർതന്നെ പരസ്യംചെയ്തപ്രകാരം അതിനു വേണ്ടതായ എല്ലാ യോഗ്യതകളും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന ആളായിരുന്നു അങ്ങനെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നത്. എൻജിനിയറിംഗ് സംഗതിയിൽ വിശ്വകർമ്മസമു

ദായത്തിനു ജനനാലെതന്നെ പ്രത്യേകം വാസനയുണ്ടു്. ആ സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട ഒരംഗത്തിനു് അതിൽ—നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിലെ യൂണിവേർസിററിയിൽ പ്രവേശനം ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു വളരെ സങ്കടകരമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു്. പഠിച്ചു് ഉന്നതിയിൽ വരാനായി ശ്രമിക്കുന്നവരുടെ ഗതിയെ തടയുന്നതു് ഒരിക്കലും ശരിയല്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ കാളേജിലേക്കും മററുമുള്ള പ്രവേശനംതന്നെ തടയപ്പെട്ടാൽ പിന്നോക്കസമുദായക്കാരുടെ ഗതി പിന്നെ എന്താണെന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെൻറും യൂണിവേഴ്സിററി മേധാവികളും സഹൃദയബുദ്ധിയോടുകൂടി അവശസമുദായങ്ങളുടെ വിശേഷിച്ചും വിശ്വകർമ്മജരുടെ രക്ഷയ്ക്കു വേണ്ട സഹായം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഹൃദയപൂർവം പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, I regret I have to oppose the motion. Even while speaking on the admissibility of such motions I pointed out as illustration the inadvisability of bringing this motion under the purview of the Assembly. The reason adduced in support of the motion is that now the principle of communal rotation has been accepted for the public service, it also means that hands should be available to fill those places, and therefore admissions should be given to those communities in the Colleges. It certainly is a mathamatically correct position that if the students are not admitted into the Colleges they will not be available for service. If that is the argument pushed to its logical conclusion, it will mean that the availability of the candidates for the recruitment depends not only upon admissions to the Colleges but also upon promotions. If the principle is accepted in order to satisfy the demand from the different communities and if we are to adjust admissions to the Colleges accordingly, then we have to accept the second position also and see that the results of the examinations also accord with the demands of the different communities.

It would be a very pathetic state of affairs if we are forced to a position namely that results of the University must be governed by communal rotation. It is one thing to say that a community must have its share of appointments provided there are candidates: but it is entirely a different thing to demand that Universities must make it possible for the communities to have an easy path through the college classes and legally equip themselves—not academically, but legally-with the necessary qualifications for entrance into the public service.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Is the member aware that in the I.C.S. examination a certain percentage has been set apart for communities who are not capable of getting selection by means of open competition?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, that is purely nomination, seats are reserved for nomination.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: In the case of admissions to the college may I know, what is the criteria to be fixed? Is it the case that those who have secured best marks alone should be admitted? Could not 50% of the seats be reserved for those members of the backward classes who have not got the adequate number o fmarks?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Admissions are made according to merit. Admissions are given not to communities but to students based purely on the merit with which they have passed their previous examination. If we are to control admissions it is indirectly controlling the results of the previous examination. If you decide to control the results of the previous examination, the question will come, why not control the subsequent examinations also. For example in the Science College the admission for the B.Sc., degree course is to depend on the marks obtained for the Intermediate examination. If therefore you are to control admission into the B. Sc. class depending upon communal representation and not on marks it would tantamount to controlling the result of the intermediate examination. The natural question would be why not control the results of the B. Sc. examination also. So if this principle is adopted it would mean the adoption of communal ratio, both for the admissions and for promotion.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: May I know whetuer any demand was made here by anybody that the principle of communal repesentation should be followed with regard to promotion or for deciding results in examinations?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: What I said was very clear. When the argument is put forward that for the purpose of supplying the necessary number of candidates for appointments in the public service, admission to the colleges has to be governed by communal representation, the next inevitable logical conclusion will be that the number of promotions will also have to be governed by communal representation.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Is the member aware that in Madras a concession has been made to members who could not get admission merely on the merit of marks obtained in examinations?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: I am prepared to be enlightened by the Hon. member's question. But at the same time Sir, before studying the consequences of the application of that rule, I am not prepared to give an opinion on the subject.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Is the member aware that such a rule is in force in Madras for the last so many years?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: I am prepared to accept that information. But I am not prepared to give an opinion on it because I do not know the effect of the working of the rules there.

Therefore, what I say is, under the existing conditions the University will have certainly to adhere to the principles so far followed in the matter of admissons.

A special reference was made about the College of Engineering in regard to admissions. The fact is that as the head of our Engineering College we have a gentleman of unquestionable character who goes into matters with an earnestness almost unequalled. In those matters even the University authorities do not interfere. So far as I have been able to study things, I can say that admissions have been given in the best interests of the students and the college and the community at large.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: May I know whether in the matter of admission to that college, selection was made according to the highest marks of the students who appeared for selection?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Yes. The Principal sets a special written examination and the selection is based on the mark obtained in the examination and also in a *viva voce*. These examinations are conducted by persons of unquestionable ability and character.

Therefore I think that this motion is a move in the very wrong direction, especial y at the initial stages of the University. We are very jealous that the highest standards must be maintained. We are hearing of negotiations between this Government and the Government of the neighbouring State and proposals for that State also coming into the University especially in the matter of the Engineering branch. When we are trying to extend the jurisdiction of the University and bring into its fold the colleges of the neighbouring State, the reputation of the efficiency of our University should be jealously safeguarded. I request the hononrable members to view the whole thing not merely from the narrow interests of communities but in the interests of the University at large. At least we should allow the existing rules to work for a considerable time and think of making this kind of modification only after the University has established itself.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Sir, I am sorry I have to oppose the motion as it is worded. I would only request the honourable members of the House to remember that our University was brought into existence just 3 or 4 years ago and it is an infant University. Under the present circumstances, we have to maintain a high standard and status. In the case of a technical subject, like Engineering the standard should be still more higher than other subjects. In the Uuited Provinces there are five or six Universities. But the Benares and Roorkil Engineers are preferred to the graduates of other Universities. That is due to the high standard of education given in those Engineering Colleges. This is a fact to be born in mind, if we keep up high standards I believe we will be able to attract students from outside Travancore and as I said, unless a high standard is maintained in the branch of technical education, we cannot justify the existence of the Engineering College. That being the case I belive that acceptance of the principle of communal standard representation in the matter of admissions cannot hold good. High standard and efficiency should be our prime motive.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN : May I know whether anybody here advocated communal representation in the matter of admissions?

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : I am sure that, that was the motive behind the motion. Acceptance of that principle in the matter of admissions to technical colleges will certainly stand in the way of higher standards being kept up.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR ; May I know whether any minimum marks could be fixed up as the standard for getting admissions in the Colleges?

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI ; Yes, certainly.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN ; Sir, I am at one with all the sentiments expressed here by my friend Mr Kunjukrishnan. There are very many handicaps for the educationally backward communities to be remedied. Mr. Kunjukrishnan referred to the instance of reservation of seats in the Madras Colleges. In Madras 25% of the seats have been reserved for educationally backward communities so far as admission to the college is concerned.

Now Sir what I want to submit is that it is a sort of reservation for certain educationally backward communities up to a certain stage. It is admitted on all hands that a high standard of efficiency has to be kept up and it is also admitted that the spirit of communalism should not come in here. It is not on account of the narrow interest of communalism that this proposition is brought forward. It is to see that all sections of the people are in a position to enjoy the benefits that are drived from the University. In the matter of keeping up highest standards of efficiency in fact, my friend referred to the instance of two first class Ezhava students having applied for admissions in the Engineering College and their inability to get admission. But students who passed in the second class and who belonged to some other community were in a position to get admission. Without casting any reflection on the head of the Engineering College I may be permitted to state one fact.

PRESIDENT ; The time for the grant is over.

The motion that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 8,25,000 under Demand XVII—Travancore University was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XIX—EDUCATION EXCLUDING TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 43,14,901 under Demand XIX—Education excluding Travancore University.

Motion No. 1.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : Sir, I move.

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 25,000 for grants to the Benares Hindu University and to the Medical and Engineering College at Madras by Re 1."

My object is to discuss about the necessity of giving preferential consideration to the applicants from educationally backward communities such as Ezhavas in the matter of selection of the candidates to the foreign Universities to which Government grant is allowed. I have to point out that only very limited number of candidates are selected by the Government to be sent up for qualifying themselves in the said Universities. For seven years the selection was going on and the educationally backward communities could not get a place as yet. If the selection to the Universities is not carefully made with an eye to safeguard the interests of the educationally backward communities, they are not likely to be benefited by the education given by such Universities which are benefited by the grants offered by our Government. Unless this question is sympathetically viewed by Government with an eye to give chances to the under represented backward communities, they can never get a seat in such Universities. It may be pointed out that the highest percentage of marks should be secured by the students belonging to backward communities also to get the selection I may point out that the reason for getting a low percentage of marks by backward people is not due to the intellectural defects of their candidates but it is due to other causes. The time honoured policy of the Government sir, is mainly responsible for that state of offairs. Certain sections of His Highness' subjects were prevented from getting themselves educated both in Colleges and the schools.

They have just begun to get themselves qualified. In course of time when their children and grand children of the present educated backward classes may go in for competitive examinations and comepte with the candidates of the priveleged communities, they are likely to come out successful. But now, the backward class candidates are situated in a very unfavourable position with reference to their education. The present situation is not brought into existence voluntarily by themselves. It is the direct result of a definite Government policy. To speak about myself my native village is nearHarippad It happened that when I entered the First Form in the Government English School, Harippad all the students of the previleged classes in a body went out of that school. Only 4 or 5 of us and a few Christain students were left behind. That was the feeling of cast Hindus then in our village. Such feelings were manifested at that period at other places also. That was in the year 1080 M. E. That is not a distant past. If that was the condition of Ezhavas so recently what would have been the condition ofstill backward communities ? In the matter of Ezhava education some of us are the pioneers. We are the first students from our community. Under the circumstances how can higher standard in competitive examinations be expected of us. The very tradition has yet to be built up by us. So, I wish to point

[Mr. K. Kunju Panicker]

out that when the Government make selection of candidates, they should sympathetically consider the case of candidates from educationally backward communities. Some spoon feeding is required for bringing them up. Such parental care as is necessary should be bestowed upon them because it was by the systematic policy of Government that they were denied these rights. Hence the Government should evince a benevolent consideration and render us particular help in the matter of selection. The candidates from the educationally backward communities in the land should be particularly assisted with the reservation of a certain percentage of seats. With these words I move the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Sir, I rise to support the motion. On the cut motion on the University it was pointed out by my friend Mr. Kunjukrishnan that two Ezhava students who secured first class, and sought admission to the Engineering College were not able to compete successfully with certain students of certain other communities who were only second class people. By that he was not making any reflection on the Head of the Engineering College, nor on the method of selection. When students who secure very high marks in examination are again put to another test sometimes they may not be in a position to compete successfully with someother students who might have got a rank below the one which they got in the former examination. There may be various reasons for it. The situation has been very clearly explained by Mr. Kunjukrishnan and also by Mr. Kunju Panicker. There are various reasons why the educationally backward communities are not in a position to compete successfully with the candidates of educationally advanced communities. There may be historical or other reasons to which I am not here to refer to, nor is it my purpose. The matter remains that somehow or other the educationally backward communities are not at present in a position to secure the necessary number of admissions to the University Classes as per the Rules and Regulations existing at present. It was also referred that the whole question was gone into by the Madras University and after a thorough enquiry they have come to a conclusion that 25 per cent of the admissions may be reserved——

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: May I inform the member that the Madras University has nothing to do with the admissions and control of our University.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: I am informed that the Madras Government went into the question and they have arrived at the conclusion that 25 per cent of admissions to certain colleges may be reserved for educationally backward communities whenever and wherever such reservations are necessary. We find that no account of this rule the Madras University has not suffered the least in the standard which they were keeping up. I am also informed that for the I. C. S. and T. C. S.

Examinations a certain number of seats are reserved for certain communities who are not in a position to get the required number of candidates by open competition. Bp these rules the Public Service of British India has not suffered to any extent. Coming back to our own State the same cry was raised once that if in the Public Service of the State the principle of communal representation is accepted to any extent that would very much deter the efficiency of the public service of the State. At one time it was conceded by Government and also by some important sections of people. But later on those sections of pepole who were opposing the motion were themselves convinced of the force of the arguments. Now they have come to a voluntary agreement on the point. They have now adopted the principle of communal representation so far as the public service is concerned and our experience shows that we have not suffered in the least nor the public service of the State on that account. What I submit is not that we should carry the principle of communal representation in the matter of admission to the University but that some consideration may be shown to the educationally backward communities. It is not the principle of communal representation that is sought in this case but it is some sort of consideration and sympathy to the educationally backward communities who on account of historical and other reasons are put to a very disadvantageous position. A pointed reference was made to the number of students from the educationally backward communities coming down year after year especially this year in the University. This is a matter of very great importance and a learned member asked me what the reason was. I submit that so far as Ezhavas are concerned the economic depression and the present war have affected this community more than any other community. That is one of the reasons. The community is engaged in industries and other occupations of a similar nature. These are things which have to be taken into consideration.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member has 2 minutes more.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: When we talk of some sympathy being shown to the educationally backward communities we do not claim it as a right. We know that the University has to keep a high standard of efficiency. But at the same time as the illustrations which have been brought to the notice of the House would show if we are going at the present rate of admission in the University one fears whether in a few years the educationally backward communites such as the Ezhavas Nadars, Muslims and Syrian Catholics will be in a position to give the necessary output of qualified persons for the reserved seats of the Public Service. My learned friend the leader of the National Party referred to the fact that solely to satisfy the demands of certain communities we cannot admit students to the University classes. But what I would submit is that if we are going at this rate in the matter of admission to the colleges we will not be in a position to turn out the minimum output of candidates required for the reserved seats of the different departments of the State. With the request that the question may be sympathetically viewed by Government I support the motion.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : May I know whether the member is aware that the question before the House is not what the member has been speaking about.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON ; Sir, at the very outset I have to disabuse the notion of the members that the University of Travancore has any. thing to do with the selection of candidates to the Medical or Engineering Colleges in Madras. The selection rests with the Government and they have at every time shown their utmost sympathy to the claims of educationally backward communities.

PRESIDENT : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 A. M. tommorrow.

The House adjourned at 5 P. M.

V. S. ARUMUKHOM PILLAI,
Secretary to Sri Mulam Assembly.